**PILSENER BEER.**

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

*The Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.*

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.

Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.

*N.B.*—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

**GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,**
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No 12,305 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

**CHAMPAGNE.**

**VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE;**
OF RHEIMS.
Shipped by
**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.**

All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price. A sample free to Mess or Club.

**RS. 66. RS. 66.**

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called *to the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels | Tons | H. P. | Captain. | FRIDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. L. SHANNON | 4189 | 800 | C. R. Edwards | 18th May. |
| | | | | Tuesday |
| * ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 22nd May |
| B. L. THAMES | 4101 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 29th „ |
| † SIAM | 3011 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 5th June |
| B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND | 4023 | 700 | A. W. Adamson | 12th „ |
| * ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 19th „ |
| B. L. CLYDE | 4124 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 26th „ |
| † SIAM | 3011 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 3rd July. |
| B.L. GANGES | 4196 | 800 | E. Stewart | 10th „ |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about):—May 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

### NAVIGAZI[illegible] GENERALE ITALIANA
[illegible] RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, [illegible] and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy [illegible] Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE [illegible] Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return [illegible] Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

[illegible] following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st June | 20th July. |
| GAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th June | 10th August. |
| BALDINNO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th July | 1st Sept. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can no[illegible] obtain [illegible]ACK THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and [illegible] AT including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BORMIDA ... .. ... | on the 2nd June 1888. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lemesich | 4,600 | 650 | 1st June. |
| BERENICE | E. Perini | 3,500 | 550 | 7th June. |

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

| | | | | on or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | P. Mersa | 4,200 | 600 | 25th May. |

A Surgeon and Steward is on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th. inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. 1888. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | A. Malusa | | | 14th May. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 5, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

### CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

| Steamer, | Tons, | Commander, | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN MURRAY | 2,103 | E. WORFOLK | 25th May. |

THIS STEAMER has excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers. The Saloon and cabins are all on Upper deck.

Passages granted at moderate rates. For particulars as to cabin, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 7th May, 1888.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels | Commander. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. WORSLEY HALL | J. Verrill | 3500 | 400 | 15th May |
| S.S. EDEN HALL | T.H.S. Millard | 3300 | 400 | 13th June |

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. WERNETH HALL | W. Boulton | 4100 | 500 | 15th May |
| S.S. RUFFORD HALL | W. J. Moffat | 4000 | 550 | 23rd May |
| S.S. MERTON HALL | J. Hughes | 4100 | 500 | 26th June |

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1888.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| Vessel. | Commander. | Ton. | H.P. | To Sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | R. Hutchinson | 3317 | 480 | 19th May. |
| BRITANNIA | F. Blight | 3069 | 480 | 29th „ |

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| VICTORIA | W. Russell | 3357 | 480 | 16th June |

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th May, 1888.

### HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
*With coloured and other illustrations,*
IN TWO VOLUMES,
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
[illegible] BAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, [illegible]

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,889 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, 15th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, [illegible] tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOMBAY to MORMUGAO | First Class | Rs. 15 | 0 |
| Do. | Second Class | „ 7 | 8 |
| Do. | Deck without diet | „ 1 | 0 |

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th May, 1888.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

| | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Eugene Cliquot Extra | Rs. 54 0 | ... |
| Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or | „ 53 0 | 56 0 |
| Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry | „ 52 0 | Rs. 54 0 |
| Heidsieck's Dry Monopole | „ 60 0 | „ 63 0 |

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer | „ ... | „ 19 0 |
| Niersteiner | „ 19 0 | „ — |
| Leibfrauenmilch | „ 21 0 | „ 24 0 |
| Steinwein | „ 21 0 | „ ... |
| Hochheimer Berg | „ 25 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer | „ 25 0 | „ ... |
| Marcobrunner | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| Schanisberger | „ 35 0 | „ — |

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sauterne | Rs. 20 0 | ... |

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Old Red Port | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Fine „ „ | „ 22 0 | — |
| Very Superior „ „ | „ 26 0 | ... |
| Most Superior Old Red Port | „ 30 0 | — |
| Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port | „ 36 0 | |
| Extra Old Pale Invalid | „ 42 0 | .. |

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Frande | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc | „ 14 0 | — |
| Les Canons | „ 16 0 | 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun | „ 18 0 | — |
| Chateau Leoville | „ 19 0 | ... |
| Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe | „ 21 0 | — |

From MUNEER & FILS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haut Canon | „ 15 0 | — |
| Margaux Medoc | „ 17 0 | — |
| Chateau Larose | „ 28 0 | .. |

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| Cru de Barreyre | „ 16 0 | ... |

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hungarian Claret | Rs. 15 0 | |
| Chateau Roemer | „ 14 0 | |

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carlowitz | Rs. 12 0 | „ 14 0 |

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Julien, Star Label | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| „ Red Bar | „ 12 0 | „ 14 0 |
| Chateau Larose | „ 20 0 | „ 22 0 |

BRANDY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. Montroc's *** | „ 18 0 | .. |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | Rs. 21 0 | |
| A. Doignon Fils & Co. | „ 25 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules | „ 30 0 | |
| Vieux Cognac fine Champagne | „ 35 0 | |
| Charles Lorvoire very old Brandy*** | „ 37 0 | |

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Volnay | Rs. 21 0 | |
| Chambertin | „ 28 0 | |

WHISKY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thistle Blend Whisky *** | Rs. 24 8 | |
| „ „ „ * | „ 22 8 | |

BEER.

| | Per doz. | Per doz. pts |
|---|---|---|
| Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale | Rs. 6 4 | 4 4 |
| Bavarian Export Beer | „ 6 0 | Rs. 4 8 |
| Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer | „ 6 0 | „ 4 0 |
| Marburg's Pilsener Beer | „ 5 4 | „ 3 4 |

ITALIAN WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vino Barbera | 14 0 | |

SUNDRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| French Vermouth | Rs. 15 0 | — |
| Italian do. Finest | „ 18 0 | — |
| Finest Kummel | „ 30 0 | .. |
| Chartreuse, Yellow | „ 63 0 | |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½, | Rs. 0 11 per lb. | |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Danish Butter, finest | per 1 lb. tin | 1 4 |
| Italian Butter finest, extra quality | ½ lb. tin at | 0 9 |
| | 1 do. | 1 0 |
| | 2 do. | 1 10 |

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

| | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. a. |
| Asparagus | Rs. .. | .. |
| Celery | .. | 0 10 |
| French Beans | .. | 0 10 |
| Peas for Soup | .. | 0 10 |
| Young Carrots | .. | 0 10 |
| Spinage in Water | .. | 0 10 |
| Mushrooms | .. | 0 12 |
| White Cabbage | .. | 0 12 |
| Small Sausages | .. | 1 6 |
| Smoked Sausages | .. | 1 6 |

TERMS—

Net cash no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.
Bombay, Feb. 24, 1888.

### MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MANUFACTORY OF JEWELLERY.

EVERY kind of Jewellery manufactured on the Premises at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE. Rings set with DIAMONDS, Rubies, apphires, Emeralds, Pearls, Turquoises, Corals, &c., ON HAND. The GREATEST VARIETY of GEM RINGS in INDIA.

MARCKS & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY. POONA.
Opposite Clock-Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
### GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

NVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.

SUPPILES of every description procured.

*Terms and particulars upon application.*

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)
Rs. 17-0 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 21-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY,

PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest Distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
CASH PRICE, Rs. 24 per doz.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### PUNCTUALITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

THE punctual man gets on and climbs the ladder of life. The unpunctual, the irregular, the untrustworthy man sinks to the lowest level. To become a punctual man, you must carry a reliable time-keeper. Everybody cannot afford a Watch, and it is often those most anxious to get on who can afford it least. It is to supply this want that the Warterbury Watch has been invented and is manufactured. Its cost is only Rs. 8-8, and yet it is a perfect time-keeper, and as such has risen into the very highest repute in England and America. It is worn by all classes, up to the very highest. Princes, Generals, Scientists, Literarians, Civil Engineers, Electricians, all wear it. Among late purchasers we may mention—Prince Albert Victor of Wales (son of the Prince of Wales), Prince William of Prussia (who sent us an order for thirty-six "Waterburys," and wears one himself). Queen Olga of Greece, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Sultan of Morocco, George Augustus Sala, Edmund Yates (of *The World*), G. R. Sims, Professor Jamieson (of Glasgow University), Professor Edison (the World-known Electrician), etc., etc., and over 3,50,000 are being worn by the most enlightened Englishmen in the World.

The "Waterbury," although a low-priced Watch, is not a cheap Watch. It is one of the costliest in the world. Its price is Rs. 8-8, packed in a handsome Satin-lined box; but the first "Waterbury" ever made was the product of ten years' keen study, and the experimental expenditure of many thousand of pounds, and every "Waterbury" now manufactured is the result of 500 separate operations, and the product of a factory containing costly and intricate automatic machinery to the value of THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.

Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Repaired for one Rupee or less.

AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY.

*It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country. From Soundy and Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Medow Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to*

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY, ALLAHABAD.

A perfect Watch timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel post. Postage will be paid by the Company.

*Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury.*

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—

Equal in appearance to Silver ... Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

*Head Office for India,*
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONE GUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

### MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CUR[illegible] BHOWNUGREE,
[illegible]

## CLARETS!

| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" ... | 11 4 | 6 4 |
| BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux ... | 11 4 | 6 4 |

*Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years* 11,500 *dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour ... | 14 0 | 7 12 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour ... | 17 8 | 10 8 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour ... | 23 0 | 12 8 |
| CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet ... ... ... | 28 0 | 15 8 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet ... ... ... | 35 0 | 18 8 |

**TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,**
WINE MERCHANTS,
**BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.**

### FIRST-CLASS CLOHING!

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of experienced EUROPEAN CUTTERS, and perfect satisfaction is at all times guaranteed.

Our STOCK for this SEASON has again been personally selected by our Mr. Asquith from the best known WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, and will be replenished by regular shipments of the NEWEST GOODS. A. L. & W. beg to draw attention to their

Specialities for Evening Dress Suits.
Do. do. Hot Weather Wear.
Do. do. The Homeward Bound.
Do. do. Garden Parties, Levées.
Do. do. Wedding Garments.
Do. do. Tennis, Boating, Cricketing, etc.
Do. do. The Hills and Cold Climates.
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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

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**WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS**
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
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**REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.**

*N. B.*—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituen [illegible] shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

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OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of his Climate, viz. Soles never come off).

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450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality ... Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 100.
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TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

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It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE* UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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MACIVER'S favourite s. s. "NIAGARA," 2,800 tons, SAILING about 20th inst. No Doctor or Stewardess; also the new s.s. "ETOLIA," 3,000 tons, with Doctor and Stewardess, about 25th inst. FARES exceptionally low. BAGGAGE space liberal.—Apply to

W. WATSON & Co.,
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AUSTRALASIAN, s.s. 3,700 tons. This magnificent steamer, belonging to the ABERDEEN LINE, will leave BOMBAY for LONDON DIRECT, on or about the 23rd May, 1888. The steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and is provided with every comfort for passengers. Intending passengers can inspect the vessel now lying at P. Shed, Prince's Dock. A milk cow carried on board.

This steamer, it is expected, will make the passage to London in not more than 22 days, the record of previous voyages.

For particulars as to passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.]

NOTICE.

THERE will be an AUCTION SALE at the Stores Yard, Parel, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., of OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, &c., consisting of Empty Crates, Cases, Casks, Iron Drums, Paint Cans, Scrap Wood, Broken Glass, Telegraph Materials, Leather and India Rubber Cuttings, Wrot and Cast Scrap Iron, Cast Steel Files, Zinc linings from Packing Cases, Old Lamps, Shovels, Office Furniture, Clothing, Cotton and Woollen Cloth Cuttings, &c.

Lots now on view.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th May, 1888.

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### SUNDER PANDURANG.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NEW BOOKS.

| | Rs | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Medical Annual and Practitioners Index, 1888 | 3 | 12 |
| Gross on Impotence and Sterility, 1887 | 5 | 4 |
| Photographic Almanac and Daily Companion, 1888 | 0 | 12 |
| Year Book of Photography, 1888 | 0 | 12 |
| Whitaker's Almanack, 1888 | 0 | 10 |
| Cunningham's Commentary on the Ind. Contract Act, 1888 | 15 | 0 |
| Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage, 1883 | 18 | 0 |
| Odger's Libel and Slander, 1887 | 22 | 0 |
| Normandy's Digest of all the Indian High Court Reports, 1887 | 20 | 0 |
| McGoun's Handbook of Commercial Correspondence | 3 | 8 |
| Practical Biology by Huxley and Martin, 1888 | 6 | 12 |
| Ayrton's Practical Electricity | 5 | 0 |
| Manual of Freemasonry by Curlile | 2 | 4 |
| Ritual of do do | 2 | 4 |
| Mysteries of Freemasonry; by John Fellows | 2 | 4 |
| Annie Besant's: My Path to Atheism | 2 | 8 |
| Theological Works; by Thomas Paine | 2 | 0 |
| The Queen's vs. Bradlaugh and Annie Besant | 3 | 4 |
| James Mesmerism with Hints for beginners | 1 | 12 |
| The Children of India, fully Illustrated | 2 | 8 |
| Johnson's Art of Retouching Negatives and finishing and colouring Photographs | 2 | 0 |
| Rose's Key to Engine and Engine Running | 5 | 4 |
| Macnaughton Jones Diseases of Women 1888 | 6 | 0 |
| Disorders of Digestion; by L Brunton, 1886 | 7 | 0 |
| Syphilis; by J. Hutchinson, 1887 | 5 | 12 |
| The Rectum and Anus: by Ch. B. Ball, 1887 | 5 | 12 |
| Anglo-Indian Ready Reckoner | 2 | 8 |
| Longley's Pocket Medical Lexicon | 2 | 12 |
| Bruen's Management of Diet | 3 | 0 |
| Mills Nursing and care of the Nervous and the Insane | 3 | 0 |
| Keatings Maternity, Infancy, and Childhood | 3 | 0 |
| Wilson's Fever Nursing | 3 | 0 |
| East Indian Ready Reckoner | 3 | 12 |
| Bramwell's Medical Diagnosis | 3 | 0 |

SUNDER PANDURANG.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1888, for the supply of TWO STEAM FIRE ENGINES, for the use of the Fire Brigade, together with fittings and appurtenances as described in the Specification.

2. Copies of form of Contract, Specification, &c., can be taken on application to the undersigned, who will give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (800) Eight hundred, to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. (800) Eight hundred will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 11th May, 1888.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, 1888, for the supply of FOUR STEAM ROAD ROLLERS (three eight tons, and one fifteen ton).

2. Copies of form of Contract, Specification, &c., can be taken on application to the undersigned, who will give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (1,250) to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. (1,250) will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH,
Acting Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 11th May, 18 8.

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ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

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PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. eeling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette Press*. Estimates on application.

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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent, twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

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## HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st June next, a very desirable BUNGALOW, at Middle Colaba. It consists of a Drawing, Dining, Two Bed and Bath-rooms, Cook-room, Stable, and outhouses, &c. Rent, Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row.

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TO LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW at Mazagon, consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Two Bed and Bath-room. Rent, Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, the following twenty-two RESIDENCES in the Fort. Rents from Rs. 175 to 30. For further particulars, apply to

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TO BE LET, from about August next, all those very desirable and conveniently situated three Floors in Hornby Row, above Mrs. Counsel, now in the occupation of Dr. F. B. Sarvy, Dental Surgeon, and Messrs. Ballantine and Co. It commands a charming view of the sea and Malabar Hill, and conveniently situated for a Merchant's Office as well as admirably adopted for a Solicitor Office and Barrister's Chamber. Each floor could be had separately. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

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| THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo | 5 | 8 | " |
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| THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size | 3 | 0 | " |
| BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper | 2 | 8 | " |
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| "RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality | 2 | 8 | " |
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*All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.*

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| IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert" | 1 | 4 | per 100 |
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| 'MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper | 4 | | " |
| RAILWAY BUFF | 2 | 0 | " |
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*Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.*

---

### DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL,
SHAWL AND CARPET MANUFACTURERS
(By SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to)
H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

### ORIENTAL EMPORIUM OF CURIOSITIES SHOW ROOMS

For Shawls, Carpets, Metal Works, &c.

THE Establishment of DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL is the oldest in Amritsar. The goods are guaranteed to be real. Prices are reasonable and fixed. A comparison with goods supplied by other Establishments is invited.

DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL's Carpet Manufactory is now under the superintendence of Mr. H. B. Blake, late Deputy Superintendent, Lahore Central Jail, where, for 11 years, he was in charge of the Carpet Manufactory of that Jail, and from his great experience he is thoroughly acquainted with the industry in all its different phases; and under his supervision this firm is now producing Carpets not to be surpassed in India, and at reasonable rates.

HALL STREET,

Near the Railway Station, just inside the Hall Gate of the CITY of AMRITSAR, PUNJAB.

DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL respectfully invite Visitors to Amritsar to inspect their Establishment where their Indian Manufactures may be examined.

TERMS—Strictly Cash, or V. P. Post.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

*N. B.*—Visitors are requested to enquire for DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL, and to be cautious that they are not misled by touts, dalals, and garrywalas.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

## NOTICES.

ADDRESS WANTED.

ANY one who can give information as to the whereabouts of Mr. WALTER PATEL, who LEFT BOMBAY on the 25th ult., accompanied by his wife and 3 children, will be REWARDED. Apply

X. Y. Z.,
Bombay, 10th May, 1888. Care of this paper.

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BARTON & CO., LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL the LIQUIDATORS interest in certain outstandings due to this Company will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at their rooms, Fort, Bombay. List of outstandings and conditions of sale can be seen at the offices of the Auctioneers as above.

GEORGE W. BAKE,
Liquidator.

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THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 5 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1887, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 15th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 5th May, 1888, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 17th May, 1888, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Mazagon Sping and Manufg Co, Ld.
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st May, 1888.

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THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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BELLARY-KISTNA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for completion of works on the Bellary Kistna State Railway, viz., in the Nandicanama Division from mile 117½ to mile 125 and in the Markapur Division from mile 125 to mile 161 under two separate contracts.

The works comprised will be Earthwork, including ordinary earthwork and Rock cutting, Masonry in Bridges and Culverts, Masonry in Stations and Buildings, Platelaying, &c.

Tenders should be sealed with wax and superscribed Tenders for works on Nandicanama or Markapur, Division, Bellary-Kistna State Railway. Tenders should be for all the above descriptions of works to be executed on a contract, and should reach the Engineer-in-Chief's Office before noon on the 25th of May 1888.

Tenders received after that date will be rejected.

On lodging a deposit of Rs 500 as earnest money, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted, applicants can obtain from Engineer-in-Chief forms of schedules of rates to be filled in and signed by them, also the conditions of contract to be signed by them, and the form of contract which the successful Tenderers will be required to enter into. Plans, sections, and drawings, together with the specifications of works will be open to inspection of Tenderers at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Bellary.

Those whose Tenders are accepted will be required within 10 days of acceptance of the Tender, to make a deposit in cash or Government Securities of 3 per cent. of the total value of the work to be executed by them. A deduction of 10 per cent. will also be made from time to time from payment for works actually executed until the amount of such deductions, plus the original deposit, reaches a total of 6½ per cent. of the value of work to be executed.

In case no Tender for completion of the above work under contract should be made and accepted, petty contractors are also invited to tender on a schedule of rates for each such work. The terms on which such work is to be done and a form of schedule of rates to be filled in and signed by petty Contractors can be obtained from the Engineer-in-Chief on a deposit of Rs. 50 being lodged by each Tenderer as earnest money, which will be returned if terms are not accepted.

The Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to reject all or any of the Tenders without assigning any reason.

Joint Tenders by two or more persons will not be accepted. Tenders must be made and contracts entered into either in the name of one person or in the name of a firm, but the names of the members of a firm contracting must be furnished to the Engineer-in-Chief.

H. C. D. LATOUCHE,
Engineer-in-Chief,
Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
Engineer-in-Chief's Office, Bellary, 7th May, 1888.

---

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 20.

No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.

No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.

No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.

No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Gooday's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.

No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

---

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Brownes is DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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### SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

### RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON
(Member of the Pharmaceutical Society)
270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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### BANKRUPT STOCK.
THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
### WEST-END HOUSE.
### MARCKS AND COMPANY LIMITED
HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
### GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

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| DIAMOND BROOCHES | LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS |
| DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES | DO. DO. RUBIES |
| PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS | DO. DO. PEARLS |
| DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS | EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS, |

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

### UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
### MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED

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43, Esplanade Road,
Opposit Clock Tower.

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Opposite Napier Hotel.

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THE
### INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
### FOR MAY 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
### SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
### INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
### ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
### THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
### BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
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### BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA;
### WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.
*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers s particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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### JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS; SHIRT, HABIT, AND PROFESSIONAL TROWSER MAKERS; ARMY, VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

WE are now showing the largest new Stock in Bombay of Tweeds Angolas, Coatings, Flannels, Bedford Cords, Corduroys, Oxford Shirtings, Over-coatings, and Cotton Suitings, suitable for all climes. An early inspection is invited.

Suits made in six hours' notice. A good fit combined with first-class Material and excellent Workmanship can always be obtained.

We also have received a large new Stock of Hats, Neckties, Scarves, Braces of different Makers, Air-tight Uniform Cases, Hat Boxes, Trunks, Portmanteaus, Gladstone Bags, Rizzais, Blankets, Pillows, Rugs, Chairs, and all Travelling Requisites.

A large Stock of Army Cloth in Blue and Grey.

Laces, Badges, and Trimmings for all branches of the Military Service in stock. Military Uniforms, made to order to the latest Regulations.

For the cold weather, Cardigan Jackets, Woollen Banians, Lambs Wool Socks, and Knickerbocker Hose, Undershirts, and Drawers.

### JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

### SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
### BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
### ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

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| IRON ROOFS | CRANES | BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS |
| ROAD ROLLERS | CYLINDERS | ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS |
| LAMP POSTS | GATES | |
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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

## INSURANCES.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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|---|---|
| Fire Premiums for 1862 | £300,690 |
| " 1885 | £988,156 |
| " 1886 | £955,039 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | £2,196,972 | 15 | 8 | 1881 | £4,673,299 | 5 | 1 |
| 1876 | £3,494,950 | 1 | 4 | 1886 | £5,672,040 | 17 | 8 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 1,852,000 |
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL | M6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 7,500,000 |
| The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL | " 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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### ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

### TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representatives at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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### ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

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| Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.* | |
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| Charles George Barnett, Esq. | Thomas Masterman, Esq. |
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FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

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LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.

| | 1885. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|
| Income | £1,479,518 | £1,515,165 |
| General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds | £1,850,000 | £1,870,000 |
| Life and Annuity Funds | £3,698,612 | £3,807,579 |
| Total Invested Funds | £7,072,140 | £7,324,034 |

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

*Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.*

*Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.*

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Surety ship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally accepted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

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NOTES
ON
### INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL | £3,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £800,000 |

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

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### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

And for shorter periods at rates, which can be ascertained on application.

All Letters should be addressed and Remittances made Payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

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### NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 548,900. |
| REST | " 139,412. |

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed [illegible] cent. per annum on Current Deposit Accounts at [illegible] but no Interest on the daily balances up to Rs. [illegible] Rs. 1,000. [illegible] will be allowed on balances

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits [illegible] months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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### SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

---

### IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP | £ 300,000 |
| TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over | £1,600,000 |

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

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### GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

### BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

---

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS.

MESSRS. GANZ and Co., Ld., Bombay Agency, Bombay, are prepared to give estimates for the SUPPLY of DYNAMO-MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS, ARC, and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and all necessary Electric plant, together with suitable power (either Steam, Gas, or Water Motors.)

MESSRS. GANZ & Co., Ld., obtained the FIRST ORDER of MERIT at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition for the excellence of their Exhibits shown at work on that occasion.

The following are a few of the Central Stations working with our system, viz:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Budapest | 4,000 | lamps | London | 200 | lamps. |
| Lucerne | 1,800 | " | Rome | 12,000 | " |
| Monte Vido | 7,200 | " | Milan | 1,500 | " |
| Melbourne | 3,500 | " | Odessa | 2,500 | " |

For particulars of our system, please to apply to GANZ & Co., Ld., Bombay Office, Opposite Custom House.

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### THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | " 25 | Half-yearly | " 31 |
| Quarterly | " 13 | Quarterly | " 16 |
| Monthly | " 5 | Monthly | " 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | " 29 | Half-yearly | " 34 |
| Quarterly | " 16 | Quarterly | " 20 |
| Monthly | " 6 | Monthly | " 7 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 |
| Second do. | 2 |
| Third do. | 2 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 2 As. |

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line |
| Second do. | 4½ " " |
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, or the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1. |
| Each succeeding line | 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE
### BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly | " 6 | Half-yearly | 7 |
| Quarterly | " 3 | Quarterly | 3 |

### BOMBAY GAZETTE
### OVERLAND SUMMARY.
*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs 12 |
| Half-yearly | 6 |
| Quarterly | 3 |

### BOMBAY GAZETTE
### WEEKLY BUDGET.
*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 17 |
| Half-yearly | 8 |
| Quarterly | 3 |

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Drums and Fifes, 2nd Gloster Regt., Colaba, 5-45 p.m.
Band, B. B. & C. I. R. Vols., Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

**Vessels Arrived.**—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Sirsa (s), from Busreh; Commilla (s), Busreh and Karachi; Eastbourne (s), Cardiff; Bhundara (s), Calcutta; Newcomen (s), Liverpool.

**Vessels Sailed.**—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Damascus (s), for London; Peveril (s), Antwerp; Pachumba (s), Coast and Karachi; Siam (s), Aden; Henley (s), Hongkong.

**Prince's Dock.**—The s.s. Strathmore entered and the s.s. Peveril left the dock yesterday.

**Victoria Dock.**—The s.s. Flamboro entered the dock yesterday.

**Saint Thomas' Cathedral.**—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

**B. B. & C. I. Railway.**—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st April, 1888, was 348,184 maunds.

**Portrait of the Maharaja of Mysore.**—With the current number of the *Satyavacta*, a Gujerati weekly, is presented a well executed portrait of the Maharaja of Mysore.

**Lost Currency Note.**—Pestonjee Eduljee Dubash, living at Marine Lines, reported to the police having dropped a currency note for Rs. 500 somewhere between the Share Market, Fort, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on Thursday afternoon.

**Fire.**—A fire broke out at about 11 o'clock on Thursday night in a cadjan hut, near Mr. Mooljee Jetha's quarry, in Sanklee Tank Road. The hut was completely burnt down. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fire-place in the hut.

**Music at Colaba.**—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes of the 2nd Gloster Regiment, at the Colaba band-stand, at 5-45 this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quick March | Superba | R. Murray. |
| Waltz | Mikado | A. Sullivan. |
| Schottishe | Morning Belle | C. Kinkeb. |
| Polka | Honeymoon | Ch. Le Flime. |
| Waltz | Unknown | R. Murray. |
| Polka | Bonne Chance | C. Godfrey. |
| Galop | Fairy Bells | J. Riviere. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**Reported Thefts.**—Ardaseer Jewanjee, of Lohar Chawl Street, reported to the police the theft of a watch and a silver chain, valued at Rs. 25, from a table drawer in his bed-room, on the 9th instant.—Sumboo Heeroojee, living at Tank Bunder, reported the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 71, from an open box in his room, on the 9th instant.—Besaishwur Sewpursad, of Haines Road, reported the theft of gold and silver ornaments, worth Rs. 72, from a box in his room, which, it appeared, was opened with a duplicate key.

**Music at the Victoria Gardens.**—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, at 5-45 this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | En Route | Scholes. |
| Selection | Bohemian Girl | Balfe. |
| Waltz | Night and Morn | Bucalossie. |
| Cornet Solo | Zannetta | Auber. |
| Waltz | Dear Old Friends | Smith. |
| Quadrille | German Band | Henkes. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

**Theft by a Compositor.**—Damodar Sadoosingh, a compositor, was charged with stealing types, of the value of Re. 1-8, from the printing press of a woman, named Dhunbai, in Shaik Memon Street. During the complainant's absence, the prisoner made away with the types, but finding it impossible to dispose of them he threw them into the Baboola Tank. He subsequently, however, confessed his offence to the complainant, who obtained the services of a diver to bring out her property. Mr. Hamilton, before whom the case was yesterday called on, sentenced the prisoner to ten days' imprisonment.

**Assaulting Sailors.**—Hormuzd Wamdar, a Persian Parsee, and three others, were placed yesterday before Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of disorderly behaviour at the Prince's Dock on Thursday night. The accused are shopkeepers, between whom and some sailors arose a dispute over a cup of tea. The accused gave chase, as the sailors were running away, and catching hold of one of them, named Michael Brenner, near the dock gates, gave him a severe beating. Hormuzd said the sailors were the first to strike him. Constable Lane informed the court that this sort of disturbances were of frequent occurrence, and that the first prisoner had been previously convicted of a similar offence. His Worship imposed a fine of Rs. 4 each on the first and second accused, while the rest were fined one rupee each. The whole amount was awarded as compensation to the sailor for the rough handling he had received.

**Cheating a Doctor.**—D. C. Mendes, a compounder in the employ of Dr. E. F. Underwood, was charged yesterday by his master with cheating him in respect of three bills. The accused, it was alleged, was making fraudulent alterations in bills, and had misappropriated various sums of money recovered from patients. In some cases he had altered the figures, so as to increase the amount that was due. A patient refused, about a fortnight ago, to pay a bill, saying that it was overcharged, and referring to the counterfoil, Mr. Underwood discovered that the complaint was well-founded. He thereupon made further investigations and found that the prisoner had been systematically cheating him. The prosecutor was represented by Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Moroji Casinath. The defence was that the charge against the compounder was false, and that if any one was guilty of the offence it was the doctor's peon who recovered the bills, and not he. The charge having been proved against the prisoner, the Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

**Unprovoked Assault.**—Hubibkhan Rajahkhan was yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with voluntarily causing hurt to Abdool Kadur Khojabhoy on the 2nd instant by means of an iron instrument. The case for the prosecution was that, on the date in question, the complainant, who is a dealer in fruit, and living in Trimbuck Purushram Street, was sitting on the road outside his shop drinking tea, when accused went up and asked a hawker for some tea, who told him to bring his own vessel, whereupon accused abused him. The complainant remonstrated with the accused, who took the iron instrument from under his waistcloth and struck the hawker. The complainant at this time held out his hand to save the hawker, when the accused turned round and struck the complainant on the palm of his left hand with it. A police sepoy came up on hearing the altercation, and seized the accused, and took the instrument from him. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitting several previous convictions, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

**Exorcism and Cholera.**—Our special correspondent writes to us from Sardhar that under the influence of exorcists a superstitious ceremony to prevent cholera from visiting Sardhar was performed on the 6th instant. A body of exorcists suggested to the Thakore Saheb that if a buffalo-bull were sacrificed cholera would never come. This was consented to and supplied with. These expellers of evil spirits then took it round the village with beating tom-tom, &c., vociferating the words "How bow, Khawn Khawn," and brought it at length in front of the palace gate. A man muttering the words *Cholera Bhakshum, Pada Danum*, meaning, a sacrifice to cholera is given, struck the bull with a sword on the neck, and was then taken away and feasted upon.—*Kathiawar Times.*

**Efficient Police Organization.**—Mr. W. B. Ferris' Assistant Political Agent, Halar, in conjunction with Mr. E. V. Mackay, the District Superintendent of Police, has made the following arrangements:—48 extra men have been taken on the temporary establishment, and 24 men of the Agency Police have been sent here from Rajkote. 8 companies of these men are formed each containing 3 of the permanent establishment, and 6 of the temporary, and they are posted in different parts of the taluka to do patrolling. For the better efficacy of the work the Police Superintendent has sent here Mr. Bulvantrao Eknath, the Chief Constable of Babra. The above police as well as the Thana Police will be in charge of Mr. Bulvantrao, and, it is to be hoped, that by these precautions much of the *Barawatia* mischief would be prevented.—*Ibid.*

**Obituary.**—We extremely regret to announce the death of Sirdar Rao Bahadur Viziarungum Mudliar, which melancholy event occurred at his residence in Rastia's Peth, on Thursday, at 1 p. m. A number of his friends and relations assembled to see his remains, and the roads about his house were filled by people inhabiting the neighbourhood. The Municipal office was closed in memory of the gentleman, who was for a long time a member of the Municipality. The remains of the deceased gentleman were taken for burning to the usual place on the banks of the Mula Mutha, near the Bund, and the sad procession was followed by a large number of people. Rao Bahadur Viziarungum Mudliar was one of the most amiable gentlemen, and was liked by rich and poor who knew him. He has left behind him a large number of friends and relations to bemoan his loss. He was the chairman of the directors of the Deccan Paper Mills, and had proved himself very useful during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.—*Deccan Herald.*

**Dacoity in Kathiawar.**—The *Kathiawar Times* learns from Ghanot (Gondal State) that a tracking party under Mr. Rewashunker Ambashunker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Dhoraji Division, went out to trace the tracks of the dacoits who looted the village of Superdi on the night of the 23rd ultimo. They came to know at Paderdi Wadi from the blood dripped on the ground that on their way back one of the dacoits must have been wounded by the police party under Jemadar Kussum who had fired upon them. Between Saragvala and Sabulpore (Junaghad State) the wound of the wounded persons seamed to have been dressed and bound. From here they appeared to have proceeded to Girnar. Seven persons separated at the entrance to Derwan Point. They visited the Jhina Bawa's temple, and begged the inmates to provide them with food, which was refused. On the morning of the following day they *looted* the temple and carried off grain, ghee, breads, &c. In the ravine adjoining Girnar they seemed to have cooked food, &c. Further trace was not found.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th instant:—

"NOT WITHIN THE SPHERE OF PRACTICAL DISCUSSION."

Read Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1219, dated 23rd April, intimating that the proposal made by Government to restrict the height of buildings on a portion of the Mody Bay Estate for the benefit of the European General Hospital is not within the sphere of practical discussion, and that there is, therefore, no need to proceed with the inquiry.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

PROPOSED LOAN.

Read Government Resolution No. 89, dated 1st May 1888, approving of the Trustees' proposal to borrow seven lakhs (less any portion of the Sinking Fund of 1887-88 which the completed accounts for the year may show to be available) on debentures having ten years to run, and bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, in order to pay off the seven lakhs debenture loan of 1881 which fell due on 2nd May instant, and intimating that the sanction of the Government of India thereto will be requested.

Resolution.—The sanction of the Government of India to be awaited.

THE VICTORIA DOCK CONTRACT.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 30th April, forwarding final certificate granted to Messrs. Kirby and Co., amounting to Rs. 1,57,378-6-2 made up from the final measurements, all having been agreed to by Messrs. Kirby and Co. The Engineer states that on payment of this amount, and on making over the retention amounting to one and a half lakhs of rupees invested in Port Trust bonds, all matters between the Trustees and Messrs. Kirby and Company will have been completed and determined in connection with contract No. 1, Wet Dock Extension, dated 21st March 1885, with the exception of the deposit of one and a half lakhs of rupees, which will be held till a year after the end of February, 1888, the date of the completion of their contract, when if the works are in a state satisfying clause 16 of the contract, this deposit may be returned. The Engineer states that he will shortly submit a statement of savings and excesses explanatory of the principal differences between the measurements of the completed work and the original measurements, but he notes that the final payments are less by about three-quarter of a lakh of rupees than the total of Messrs. Kirby and Company's tender, notwithstanding the extra cost in (1) Widening bay of communication passage. (2) Widening sea entrance. (3) Foundations of 100 ton crane. (4) Portion of sub-way along walls and all the sub-ways across roots of jetties. (5) Extra depth to which it was necessary in some cases to go for foundations, in some cases more than ten feet. (6) Other smaller items, such as foundations of gate-machines, bridges, &c., &c. The Engineer states that in the letter which will follow he will bring to the notice of the Trustees the good service rendered by various members of his staff towards the rapid completion of the Victoria Dock.

Resolution.—Further communication should be awaited.

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 1,483-4 was collected on behalf of the Municipality for Toll on carts at Mahim and Sion causeways between 2nd April and 1st May.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 4th May, 1888. | For week ending 4th May, 1887. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour | 25 | 25 |
| " " out of " | 22 | 20 |
| " transported | 27 | 17 |
| " attended to | ... | 5 |

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | For week ending 4th May, 1888. | For week ending 4th May, 1887. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered | 7 | 11 |
| " left | 6 | 9 |
| " remaining in dock | 12 | 17 |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered | 10 | 0 |
| " left | 6 | 0 |
| " remaining in dock | 16 | 0 |

## THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

Mr. Stanley's Opera Company is continuing to draw unprecedently large audiences at the Gaiety Theatre. Though "Lallah Rookh" was without doubt the best of their performances, "Struck Oil" and "Dorothy" have been well received, and the house being filled for great part with tars and soldiers the applause at times has been almost deafening. If Mr. Stanley has had reason to complain heretofore of scanty patronage he has none this visit. To-night "La Mascotte" will be performed, the first time that the favourite opera will be fully and completely produced in Bombay.

## DEATH OF MRS. AHMEDBHOY HUBBIBHOY.

We regret to learn of the death yesterday of the wife of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, the well-known Khoja merchant of Bombay. The death of this lady has caused quite a gloom over the Khoja community on account of her many good qualities, chiefly her charitable disposition, which was never displayed ostentatiously. No one who went to her for help ever came back empty handed. She always took a delight in visiting the houses of the poor of her community, and helping them in their distress. Her loss will be severely felt by those whom she always helped, and most so by her large circle of relations and friends. The Nicol Mill, and the Khan Mahomed Hubbibhoy Anglo-Vernacular School, which is attended by about 600 boys, were closed yesterday on account of this sad event.

## LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Commander J Morrison, R M, H M S Sphinx
Senior Lieut R G Fraser, R N, H M S Sphinx
Lieut J J Pocock, R N, H M S Sphinx
[illegible] Travers, R N, H M S Sphinx
Mr W H Gay, R N, H M S Sphinx
Mr W W Pryn, R N, H M S Sphinx
Mr B Mathias (Pay Master), H M S Sphinx
Mr W G Jons, R N, H M S Sphinx
* Colonel W Stewart, Allahabad
Mr and Mrs W Ferguson, s s Australasian
Miss Amos, s s Australasian
Miss Drydon, s s Australasian
Mr J Marshall, s s Australasian
Mr J T Japp, s s Australasian
Mr A Durrand, s s Australasian
Mr John Wheal, Poona
* Lieut H Nurse, Satara
* Mr H Hart, Bangalore
Lt Colonel J Stewart, Karachi
Miss T Hewett, England
* Mr F C Channings, C S, England
* Mr J A Jones, England
* Mr and Mrs H D E Forbes, Satara
* Mr F Garratt, Nagpur
* Captain A Dalzell, Secundrabad
* Dr J Gibson, Kamptee
* Mr R Slacke
* Mr R Barnard
* Captain G Nissen, Baroda
* Dr Shicore, Calcutta
* Mr H Spence
* Captain Baugh
* Mrs Boys
Mr F Hamilton, C S, Broach
Mr W H Jones
Lieut W A Petrie, Roorkee
Mrs Alban
* Colonel and Mrs Heyland, Deesa
Lieut L Craster, R E Bombay
* Dr and Mrs Eiswalt, Bombay
Captain Howatt
Captain Legget
Mr M Schwer, Bombay
Mr E Taylor, Bar-at-Law, Hyderabad
* Mr H W Hewett, Khandalla
Mrs Hewett
Mr A Conley, Bombay
Mr A Schwob, Bombay
Mr J G Hall, Bombay
Mr R G Webb, Bombay
* Mr D Rae, Bombay
* Mr E Courtenay, Bombay
Mr C MacConkey, Managing Director Somali Co. Ld, Aden
Lieut Hugh Kennedy, Bombay
Mr B Strauss, Karachi
Mr J L Greaves, Bombay
Mr H J Duggan, Supt of Police, Karachi.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

## THE STORMONT FUND.

3rd list of subscriptions received by Mr. W. H. Propert:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Amount previously published | 7,032 |
| Mr. J. L. Johnstone, C.S. | 100 |
| Mr. E. Hallum | 80 |
| Colonel W. Peyton | 25 |
| Dr. McConaghy | 10 |
| Mr. G. A. Hight | 10 |
| Mr. W. Shearer | 50 |
| Mr. Madhavrao Narayan | 100 |
| Mr. H. G. Meakin | 100 |
| Mr. W. S. Howard | 25 |
| Dr. J. Pollen, C.S. | 100 |
| Mr. M. V. Kane | 20 |
| Mr. J. Craik | 15 |
| Mr. T. Summers | 150 |
| The Honorable Kazi Shahabudin | 100 |
| Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S. | 100 |
| Mr. C. Burke | 20 |
| Colonel F. H. Jackson | 30 |
| Total Rs. | 8,017 |
| *Add*— | |
| Amounts paid direct to the Bank of Bombay. | |
| Mr. J. H. Slight | 50 |
| Rev. C. F. H. Johnston | 25 |
| Lady Reay | 100 |
| Grand Total Rs. | 8,192 |

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

## ALLEGED KIDNAPPING AT POONA.

The case, in which a Mahomedan named Shaik Ismail charges the Sister Superior of St Mary's Home with kidnapping his grand daughter, came up again for hearing before the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Bolton, at Poona, on Thursday. The child was placed under the care of the Sister Superior by a woman named Moona, the mistress of complainant, who said she was her daughter's daughter, which daughter was by a former husband, a Maharata, and not by complainant. Complainant, on the other hand, says, he is the father of the child's mother, and was appointed her guardian on the mother's death. He therefore claims her. The Sister Superior refuses to give the child up, pending the orders of the Court. Mr. Xavier appeared for the accused, and Mr. Keshav Gopal Tumne for the prosecution.

The complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Xavier, said:—When the mother of this child died I lived in a house next door to Dr. Masani in Kurrachee. I do not know whether Dr. Wilson lived with him. At that time with me were accused No. 1, Abbai, the child before the Court, and her mother. In the same house resided several Mahars. I was out of employ then. The child's mother had been ill for a month before she died, and the death occurred before day-light. No gentleman questioned me about her sudden death. When she died I do not know what clothing she wore. She was buried in white clothes, and she was tatooed nowhere about her body.

By the Court: I am a cook now and draw Rs. 12 a month. I was a butler before and drew salaries ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

Sukeram, recalled and examined by Mr. Xavier, said:—I have forgotten the name of the master for whom I and the complainant worked. When we were living in our master's compound, complainant's daughter died. Complainant was the butler and I was the syce. Besides ourselves and a Soortee boy, named Jemsoo, no one lived in the compound. The child's mother died at 5 o'clock in the evening. When she died she wore white clothing. (Here the witness corrected himself and said she had on a green Sarri.) She was ill for a month before her death. She was buried two hours after death. I know Krishna and Parbuttee, they are my brothers-in-law. They lived in the neighbouring compound. They are now in Kurrachee. The day on which the child's mother died the complainant obtained leave, and put a substitute in his place.

The case was again adjourned.—*Deccan Herald.*

## ARRIVAL OF AYOUB KHAN AT KARACHI.

It has already been announced in our telegraphic columns that Sirdar Ayoub Khan and his followers have arrived in Karachi. A correspondent, writing on the 5th instant, gives the following account of the arrival:—

The Indian Government Steamer Sirsa, with one of Ayoub Khan's Generals and about 700 followers, arrived at Karachi on Monday morning, and was placed alongside the Merewether Pier, where all disembarked.

The harems of sirdars Ayoub and Hashim Khan, and other Sirdars, arrived by this vessel. There were on board nearly a hundred ladies, and for their convenience and comfort two first class carriages were shunted on to the pier into which the ladies entered and were at once taken to the City Station, whence they left in carriages for Sirdar Ayub Khan's residence and the encampment. Colonel Reynolds, the Political Agent, Biluchistan, personally superintended the landing and despatch of baggage, &c., and everything was managed without the slightest hitch of any kind. Twenty-seven thorough bred Arab and Persian horses arrived by this vessel, and on their being hoisted up and landed so quietly by the hydraulic cranes, the Pathans looked on with amazement.

One of Sirdar Ayoub Khan's daughters died the night previous to the vessel entering port. She had been suffering it seems for some time previous to being taken on board. The body was interred here. The vessel had calm weather all the way, and the men behaved themselves very well on voyage.

Sirdars Ayoub Khan and Hashim Khan, with twenty-three other sirdars and sixty attendants, arrived at Karachi on Sunday evening in the Indian Government steamer Lawrence, which vessel was berthed along side the Erskine Wharf, where all landed. Some of the sirdars and followers of Ayoub Khan were already at Karachi, and these mustered pretty strong on the occasion. They had been on the look out for the steamer since Saturday evening, and were waiting at Keamari the whole of the following day, as the vessel was expected to arrive at any moment. The greetings between them and the fresh arrivals were of a most cordial nature.

Sirdars Ayoub Khan and Hashim Khan appeared to be in very good spirits and none the worse for their sea voyage. They were received on board by Colonel Reynolds, Captain Gordon, Colonel Crawford and Captain Fitzgerald. At the gangway, when about to leave the steamer, Ayoub Khan desired to see the captain, officers and engineers, and after conveying to the captain, through his interpreter, his best thanks for the kindness and attention shown to himself, the sirdars and attendants on the voyage, shook hands with each of them. A large crowd of spectators had collected on the wharf, and the police were fully occupied in preventing them from pushing forward. The two Sidars, Colonel Reynolds and Captain Gordon, then drove to Preedy Castle, which residence has been especially prepared for their accommodation. Tents have been pitched to add to the accommodation of the Travellers' Bungalore; and the North-Western Hotel has also been engaged for the use of the numerous followers and their families.

Sirdars Ayoub Khan and Hashim Khan visited the Commissioner yesterday, and the latter returned the visit in the evening. They also called upon Sirdar Shere Ali, who is the uncle of Sirdar Hashim Khan and the former returned the visit to-day.

The Sirdars and their suites leave Karachi in three special trains on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Arrangements will be made for the provision of suitable refreshments during the journey at Kotri, Sukkur and Reti. It is surmised that Sirdars Ayub Khan and Hashim Khan will leave for Rawalpindi by special train on Thursday the 10th.

## BENGAL.

**Death of a European from Typhoid Fever.**—The death from typhoid of Mr. Benwell, of the firm of Messrs. Smith and Co., occurred at No. 1, China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on Saturday morning last. The deceased was in perfect health and strength until he was stricken by the illness to which he has succumbed.

**An Act of Gallantry.**—On Saturday, while G. Howard, a midshipman of the B. S. Uriana, lying off Esplanade moorings, Calcutta, was drawing water, he missed his footing and fell into the river. Another midshipman, named J. Hazleton, of the B.S. Hazleton, which was close by, seeing the imminent danger the lad was in, immediately jumped overboard and gallantly rescued him. Such a courageous act—for the Hughli is a dangerous river in many ways—should not pass unrewarded, and it is intended to submit the matter to the Humane Society.

**Casualties on the River.**—On Monday, while a cooly was caulking the side of the B. S. Aroda, he missed his footing and fell into the river. He never rose to the surface, and was drowned. On Tuesday, a boat laden with a thousand durma mats, and three dozens of ballast baskets, went alongside the S. S. Patiala, for the purpose of discharging the cargo. One of the manjees went on board by means of a rope, which was hanging from the starboard side, but while returning to the boat, he overbalanced himself and fell into the river, and was drowned. On the same day, a cooly was killed on board the s.s. Wardha, under the following circumstances. A number of coolies were engaged taking in cargo from the boats alongside by the vessel's winch. Six coolies held on to the guy rope on the starboard side, and a sling of ten bags of rice was hoisted by the winch, but it swung. Five coolies, apparently through fear, let go then hold, but the deceased held on, and was dragged upwards and dashed on the deck, dying instantaneously.—*Ibid.*

**Scene in Court.**—The Court of the Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Dewan Gunput Rai, was the scene of great excitement the other day. A certain Pathan malik had been convicted of some political offence, and on the Dewan devolved the duty of reading out to the criminal his sentence of imprisonment. No sooner had this been done than the infuriated Pathan, a comparatively elderly man, rushed up and belaboured the Dewan, his followers assisting him. The malik and some of the men were secured and marched off to Sir Robert Sandeman.—*Englishman.*

**Accident on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.**—On the 3rd instant a rather serious accident occurred on the Rajputana-Malway Railway, between Pansar and Kuld stations to a goods train, seventeen wagons were totally wrecked, and the contents strewn all over the place. The line was torn up about 250 yards, and the Engineering Department is busily engaged in repairing it. The accident was caused by the breakage of an axle in one of the wagons centrically situated, and this is the fourth or fifth accident of the kind.—*Ibid.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

**Missions at Jhelum.**—We hear that our American Missionaries are meditating to open a branch of the Christian Female School in the Baz Mohalla, for which they have already hired a building.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

**Hail at Ghaziabad.**—The hailstones which fell here during the storm of the 1st were of phenomenal size. Some selected ones, to which accredited witnesses testify, were three and four inches in diameter, and weighed from four to eight ounces. Those of medium size were as large as cricket balls. They were not quite round, but speroidal, and the rebound of the large ones was not less than fifty feet. A gentleman, many years a resident here, had never seen anything like it.—*Ibid.*

**Betrothal of Maharaja of Patiala.**—His Highness the Maharaja's betrothal took place on the 15th April with great eclat. The date for his Highness's marriage was fixed for the 7th instant, it being declared by the State Pundits to be the most propitious day. Heat being severe at present, subsidiary ceremonies and rejoicings have been postponed until the cold weather, when British dignitaries and high officials will, it is hoped, be present. Only such Chiefs and Sirdars as are his Highness's collateral or nearest relatives have been invited on the present occasion.—*Ibid.*

## SPONGE-FISHERY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A continental journal gives the following particulars respecting the sponge-fisheries of the Mediterranean:—

The principal places from which sponges are exported are situated in the eastern portion of the Mediterranean. The only exception is the Bahamas, in the West Indies. The Bahama sponges, however, are the poorest in quality which reach the market. The sponge of Tunis, from the extreme resistance of its tissue, is an article of general utility, for it can be put to the commonest uses. The most valuable sponges, however, are those which come from the cost of Syria and the Greek Archipelago.

The depth of the water beneath which it is found has a great influence on the quality of the sponge. That which is gathered on a rocky or sand bottom is much superior to that which grows upon a muddy ground. The best Tunis sponges are of the former character, and are principally found near Kerkeneh and on the rocks of the little island of Kamountes. The inferior quality comes from the Gulf of Gabes, where the bottom is muddy, and these have unhealthy looking red roots. In a natural condition, the Tunis sponge is black and covered with a viscous matter which forms the polyp of the sponge, and contains a considerable quantity of sand and of mud.

In the Tunisian waters the sponge-fishery is carried on most actively and profitably during the months of December, January, and February. The late autumnal storms have by that time cleared the sponges of the seaweeds and other plants which concealed them, and the eye can easily detect them. It is considered, calm weather and a transparent sea being indispensable, that not more than 45 days can be counted upon each season. The men employed in the Tunisian sponge-fishery are almost exclusively Greeks or Sicilians, and the former are found the more skilful. There are several modes of collecting sponges. They are plucked with the hand, by help of a diving-bell, they are harpooned, or they are dragged up with an instrument which resembles the sort of drag used for fishing up oysters. The diving-bell can only be used where there is a hard bottom, and the harpoon is the instrument mainly employed by sponge-fishers.

The Arabs go out, in parties of five, six, or seven persons, in a small boat. One man holds the trident, and watches the bottom of the sea, striking where he sees a sponge, but the Arabs are rarely successful in a depth of more than 8 or 10 metres. The method of the Sicilians is almost the same as that of the Arabs, except that their boats take only two men, one to row and the other to strike. The Sicilians fish in deeper water than the Arabs, and secure more sponges than they, and of a better quality. The Greeks, who for the most part come from Kalymnos and Syria, are the chief employers of the drag. But the great majority of these also hold to the trident, which they use with extraordinary cleverness.

The Island of Kalymnos, on the south-western coast of Asia Minor, between Cos and Leros, contains a population of about 12,000, all the adult males being engaged in the sponge-fishery. They leave the island in May, and return in September, at the latest. The islanders of Kalymnos exercise their profession of sponge-fishers off the shores of the islands of the Kingdom of Greece, of the Southern Sporades, and specially of Rhodes, of Crete, of the whole extent of Syria, of the Island of Ruad, and finally of Tunis, where their vessels are so large and so well manned that they drive the Arabs and Sicilians completely out of the field. They take the sponges back to Kalymnos, where they are sold, the council of the island constituting a court which decides all differences between fishermen, captains, proprietors, merchants, and retail purchasers. The Kalymniotes usually fish at a depth of from 15 to 20 feet; below this there are no sponges which possess any commercial value. The divers have to be men of adult age and of great physical strength; they can in no case remain at the maximum depth of 20 feet for more than two minutes. They select the good from among the bad sponges by touch, tearing away those which seem to be the best, and place them in a pouch fastened round the neck. Quite recently a new method has been adopted, the wearing of a watertight diving-dress called a "scaphandro," made of metal, and provided with glass windows; in this dress men are able to remain at the bottom of the sea for two or three hours, and collect the sponges at their ease.

The Kalymniote fishermen are in the habit of dividing the sponges which they sell into three classes, those of fine quality, those which are large in size, and those which are inferior in quality, which they call "tsimouches." The island possesses 200 vessels engaged in this industry. The Kalymniotes find that the largest and most delicate sponges are discovered on the coast of the little Island of Stambalia, off Amorgo, and on one or two spots on the African littoral. The second quality are those of Crete, of Benghazi, of Rhodes, and of Syria. The sponges of the Kalymniotes find their way into almost all the markets of the world. England is the largest consumer, and France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy follow.

An industry in artificial sponges is in process of creation. M. Oscar Schmidt, professor at the University of Gratz, in Styria, has invented a method by which pieces of living sponge are broken off and planted in a favourable spot. From very small cuttings of this kind, Prof. Schmidt has obtained large sponges in the course of three years, and at a very small expense. One of his experiments gave the result that the cultivation of 4,000 sponges had not cost more than 225 francs, including the interest for three years on the capital expended. The Austro-Hungarian Government has been so much struck with the importance of these experiments that it has officially authorised the protection of this new industry on the coast of Dalmatia.

## MADRAS.

**Enrolment of Natives in Volunteer Corps.**—This question is beginning to assume a practical aspect, several influential and respectable natives at Gooty, including a Lawyer and a Vakil, having applied for enrolment into the Company of the Madras Railway Volunteers now at that Station. These men have expressed their willingness to wear the uniform, boots, and helmets of the Regiment and to drill, side by side, with their European and Eurasian comrades. At a meeting of the Officers of the Madras Railway Volunteers called to consider this application, the order of Government sanctioning the enrolment of Natives was read, and in accordance with the ruling therein contained, that enrolments can only be made 'if the corps is willing to receive them,'' it was resolved that Officers Commanding companies be requested to forward the votes of their men for or against the admission of the present native applicants.—*Mail.*

**Municipal Mortuary Register.**—From the 28th ultimo to the 4th instant 1 European, 4 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 282 Hindus and 39 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 347 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 269. The deaths are thus classified, *viz.*, 68 from fever, 33 from dysentery, 27 from diarrhœa, 41 from cholera, and 178 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 45·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·1 per 1,000 per annum.

**The Christian College Disturbance.**—The disaffected students did not hold any meetings on Tuesday nor on Wednesday. About 100 of them have not attended the College, and say they have no intention of doing so. All the rest have returned to their classes, and attended the half yearly examination which is now being held in the College. Two of the boys have paid the fines imposed on them, and have tendered the requisite apology in writing. It is rumoured that a number of those who have gone back to the College have done so with the intention of obtaining their certificates of attendance and acquittance receipts for the terms they have already put in, and when these are granted them, they intend seeking admission into some of the other Colleges in Madras after the summer vacation of two months, which commenced last evening.—*Mail*

**The Mysore Post Office.**—The taking over of the Anche Department of Mysore by the Imperial Post Office is by no means so easy a matter as was anticipated. There are a lot of old fashioned practices still being carried on in the Province—some of which continue to work so well, that it seems almost a pity to disturb them. One of these practices is the "passing on" of the "Anche" from one place to another by an agency that costs nothing, by hereditary runners, who are accustomed to combine letter-carrying with other business, or perhaps who look to rewards on the delivery of letters. Now that the big Sirkar is to take over the letter-carrying, every thing will have to be done officially and for fixed rates of official pay; so the Imperial Post will have to expend more per annum than the Mysore Durbar do. It speaks well for the old system that it has worked with so few complaints, break-downs, and losses. There is something in rural unsophisticatedness, after all. Mysore, we believe, will be divided into two postal divisions, or circles—North and South. It is anticipated that it will take at least six months of working before the Imperial system will be fixed up throughout the Province in perfect "apple pie" order.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

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At the annual meeting of the Friend-in-Need Society held on Monday, Mr. Hannah, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, who presided, in the course of his remarks alluded to Eurasians and said that some people might say that they were not deserving persons because they did not help themselves; but since the Eurasian movement some improvement was noticeable in their condition. From his own experience, being agent of a company employing a large amount of labour, he was able to state that more than 1,000 men were employed as guards, drivers, firemen, and artizans. Natives could compete favourably with them as carpenters, moulders, etc., but in the higher branches such as special machine, training, boiler-making, etc., the Eurasians were far ahead. Besides the Eurasian was far more useful and a much better man in an emergency, and this was an important feature.

**Floriline**:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

PETROLEUM EXPORTS FROM BATOUM TO THE EAST INDIES.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, quoting from the *Messager d' Odessa*, states that the East Indies are beginning to become one of the most important outlets for Russian petroleum. In 1887, there were exported from Batoum for the East Indies more than 2,000,000 pouds of petroleum, and in the course of January last, about 400,000 pouds of this product were shipped for the same destination.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN PATRAS AND BRINDISI.

The *Moniteur des Interets Materiels* states that at the request of the Government, the Greek Steamship Company has determined to establish a fortnightly service between Patras and Brindisi. The departures of the boats will agree with the arrivals of the special trains between Athens and Patras, run by the Piræus and Peloponesian railway company.

PRESENTATION OF MANIFESTS IN ITALIAN PORTS.

Mr. S. G. Cocoto, British Vice-Consul at Brindisi, states that masters of British ships expose themselves to the risk of being heavily fined if on arrival at Italian ports they do not cause every particle of tobacco, cigars, and salt on board to be entered on the ship's manifest and collected for inspection. This inspection is generally followed by a rigorous search on the part of the Custom house officers, and if the smallest quantity of any of the aforesaid articles is found not manifested, or in possession of any member of the crew, or in any part of the ship, a fine is invariably inflicted.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS TRADE OF SINGAPORE.

The following information respecting the trade of Singapore in textiles is extracted from a recent report by the French Consul-General at Singapore, published in the *Bulletin Consulaire Francais*:—

The most important of the imports into Singapore is that of tissues, cotton especially. In 1885, imports of tissues, known on the English markets under the name of piece-goods, amounted to 10,452,817 dollars. Of this amount, England is represented by 8,355,186 dollars. France occupies the third rank among the countries sending tissues and cottons. It is noticeable that in 1885, the amount of its trade was inferior to that of other years, figuring at 412,092 dollars against 728,211 dollars in 1884 and 712,762 dollars in 1883.

This decrease of 316,000 dollars in the year 1884 was, however, not owing to the quality of French cottons; it was in consequence of the less prosperous conditions of trade in the Straits, and corresponded to a proportionate decline in the imports of a like character of other producing countries, as is shown by the following figures:—England (imports in 1885), 8,355,186 dollars and (in 1884) 7,959,895 dollars; France, 412,092 dollars and 728,211 dollars; Austria, 273,231 dollars and 212,790 dollars; Germany, 194,353 dollars and 216,456 dollars; Italy, 60,726 dollars and 46,729 dollars; Netherlands, 47,196 dollars and 113,161 dollars; and Belgium, 34,922 dollars and 44,271 dollars.

If, on the contrary, some countries have not increased their imports, it is because in the least prosperous years the demand is for the cheapest kinds, and is addressed to those countries who make a speciality of them.

Of the 10,452,817 dollars worth imported, there were re-exported 7,548,214 dollars in 1885. Of this amount, French Cochin-China absorbed a value of 1,858,685 dollars, consisting almost exclusively of plain cottons (1,558,667 dollars).

The tissues and cottons imported into Singapore are the following:—

Grey Shirtings.—Packed in bales of from 50 to 100 pieces. Wrapped at first in paper, then in oil-cloth, and finally in very common strong oil-cloth; the whole is pressed with the hydraulic press, and bound with three or five hoops of iron.

Supers.—Packed in bales of 100 pieces, in the same way as grey shirtings.

T-cloths.—In bales of 100 pieces; same packing as the preceding.

White Shirtings.—In cases of from 50 to 100 pieces.

Cambrics.—In wooden cases lined with tin, each containing 10 corges or twenties, about 200 pieces. Each package of 10 pieces is wrapped in paper. The above articles, grey and white shirtings, supers, T-cloth, and cambrics, are generally dyed in blue or black by the Chinese, and are used for making their clothing. There is therefore a large market for those articles.

Drills.—In bales of 30 pieces. American drills, which were formerly in demand in the market, have been beaten and replaced by English drills.

Turkey-red-Cloth.—Wrapped in paper and put in wooden cases, sometimes lined with tin, with from 50 to 100 pieces per case. The lowest-priced qualities come chiefly from England; Switzerland provides the superior qualities. Turkey-red cloth must be a bright red and have a very fast colour.

Sarangs.—Sarangs are essentially subject to the changes in fashions. It is therefore necessary to follow the latter and satisfy it by constantly having new designs. Battacks are now principally in demand, in order to sell them, they must correspond as much as possible with patterns furnished by the natives. From Switzerland comes the kain-siam, 32 inches by 89, which is sold at 8 piastres per corge, in cases of from 25 to 30 corges. It is also made 23 inches by 60 in cases of 50 corges worth 4½ dollars per corge.

Prints.—Prints are imported in wooden cases, lined with tin, containing 100 pieces each. They are made from cambrics, shirtings, and muslins. The market for them is large, and their origin is almost entirely English. Consumers divide prints into two categories—steam prints and fast-dyed prints. The first kind loses its colour on first washing and as its price is low it varies between 1 and 1·30 dollar per piece, 20 inches wide and 24 yards long. The second kind is now selling at from 1·35 dollars per 2·20 dollars per piece, of from 27 to 28 inches wide by 24 yards long, according to qualities and colours. Prints, like sarangs, change with the fashion; they are re-exported from Singapore to a large number of places which have each their particular taste. Here, again, manufacturers are obliged to produce new patterns; and they reap the advantage in fresh markets and enhanced prices.

BULGARIAN ATTAR OF ROSES.

*La Bulgarie* states that the production of attar of roses constitutes one of the most important branches of native industry in Bulgaria. The valley of Kezanlyk, known as the Vale of Roses, is the centre of this production, which extends as far as Carlovo, and the villages which lie sheltered from the north wind by the vast chain of the Great Balkans. In 1885, and no later statistics have been published, the manufacture of attar of roses in the district indicated, amounted to a value of 1,100,000 francs. The prosperous condition of the valley of Kezanlyk has led other districts of Bulgaria to develop the same industry, and particularly the inhabitants of Strema, and of Toundja, at the foot of Mount Rhodope. It is not yet certain that the attar from these new countries will equal in quality the famous product of Kezanlyk. The Government, however, is anxious to encourage this movement, and the department of the Interior has lately authorised the purchase of a certain quantity of attar prepared at Strema and at Toundja. Specimens of each are to be sent for examination at the laboratory of the University of Moscow, and the result is to be published.

THE NEW TARIFF IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

The British Consul at Saigon in his report for 1887 (Annual Series No. 280) states that by the introduction of the French general tariff on July 1, 1817, to the French colonies in Indo-China all British manufacturers have been severely handicapped, and trade between Saigon and Singapore has sunk to very small dimensions. Merchants and traders in Saigon are not well-disposed towards the change, and the Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Minister for the Colonies plainly setting forth the disadvantages to the colony of the tariff. The intended object was both protective and fiscal, the letter says: "in effect it has been purely fiscal; the duties constitute purely and simply an aggravation of the taxes borne by the residents and natives without profit to any one, because most foreign products continue to find sale, though in more limited quantities; the sale of French goods has not materially increased, and it is not surprising, as, for example, French cotton goods cannot be sold except at from 20 to 35 per cent. dearer than foreign, notwithstanding the duties the latter bear." The Chamber states that this must be the case so long as French manufacturers neglect to study the tastes and wants of buyers in quality, price, and appearance, and that the charges imposed upon the population had previously reached the utmost limit, "and it is to be feared that the natives, overburdened by taxes, will not produce more than the necessaries of life, and that this commercial policy, if persevered in, will bring about the ruin of the colony."

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It seems not improbable that his Highness the Nizam will lose the services, before long, of Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyay, whose name is mentioned in connection with the Ministership of Indore. The *Deccan Times* says: "If wide popularity and esteem be taken as a test of conscientious discharge of duty and single-minded devotion to the interests of his master, no man in Hyderabad would appear to be better qualified to fill an important trust like the Dewanship of Indore than Dr. Aghornath. The large following he had when he headed the agitation against Abdul Huq's Chanda Railway and Mining schemes—sufficient attention to which by the authorities, by the way, would perhaps have averted a good many of the worst features of the present mining scandal—is indicative of the amount of political influence he has acquired in Hyderabad. The successful way, moreover, in which he discharged the particularly delicate, as well as onerous, duties of Agent to the Maharani of Baroda during 1884, points to the possession by Dr. Aghornath of no inconsiderable amount of tact and political foresight. The doctor, though a high-caste Brahmin, is one who has had all the advantages of Western training; and his intimate knowledge of European ways of thinking, acquired by over seven years, stay in Scotland, England, Germany and France, is sure to commend him to the Maharajah Holkar."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

## A HARPOON GUN.

The United States Consul-General at Christiania, in a recent report on the fishing industry of Norway, describes a harpoon gun in use on Norwegian whaling vessels, which was invented by a retired captain, and which has rendered possible the capture of the larger and more powerful species of whale, which were formerly shunned by the boats. The gun or cannon, when used, is fixed to the vessel itself, which carries neither bowsprit nor jibstay. A clear, roomy platform extends well out over the bow in order to give the gunner full swing all round. Above the centre of this the gun is fixed on a ball and socket or universal swivel which allows it free play, while being furnished with a pistol grip, the gunner has full rapid command of it. In front of the platform a shelf of iron having a downward slant is hinged for the support of the strong line coiled in such a manner as to permit it to ply out with the least resistance or chance of entangement. In stormy weather this shelf is turned up in front of the gun as a sort of protection. The harpoon used is entirely of iron, the shaft being spread and flattened at the inner end to fit the bore of the gun. About two-thirds of the way down the shaft is a grommet to which the line is attached, playing lengthwise in a slot, and bound before firing, at its lower end, together with the ends of the hinged barbs, which are folded back along the shaft in resistance to the springs, which tend to keep them expanded. In the outer end of the harpoon a bored cavity is filled with a piece of rubber tubing enclosing a small glass test tube filled with an acid explosive, while to the end of the whole is screwed a sharp conical metal shell, containing the explosive charge which causes the death of the whale. The charge used in discharging the harpoon is common gunpowder, put up in bags the size of a base-ball, this being fired by various devices in the shape of hammers and caps or quills filled with fulminating powder and touched off by the jerk of a string. The great draw-back to the apparatus is the length of time required to prepare it for action, which is about half an hour between one shot and the next. The range, owing to the heavy projectile, the small charge, and the resistance offered by the line is only that of an ordinary pistol shot. During the chase after a whale the gunner remains at his post often for hours, snatching what food he can. When the fish comes within shot the gun is fired, and in case there is no accident or a miss, the harpoon is in his back or side; the whale "sounds," and the line rattles from the coil at a terrible rate. The first strain on the line breaks the frail bindings which hold the grommet and the end of the barbs, and these latter forced apart from their spring, meet at their lower ends, which project slightly beyond their pivots, in such a manner as to crush the glass tube in the end cavity, thus forcing the acid into contact with the rubber and exploding the charge contained in the conical shell or cup at the end. Should this not prove fatal, the whale may tow the vessel at fearful speed for miles out to sea, but sometimes a boat is sent out to lance him, and sooner or later, he is towing alongside the steamer tail foremost, minus his fins on the way to one of the numerous oil refineries and guano factories along the coast.

## WAS IT A SNAKE-BITE?

In a Cape Colonial paper (the *Volksbode*) of a recent date appears the following paragraph:—"On Monday last a young lad named Vander Merwe was bitten by a cobra in Mr. Viljoen's mill on the farm Radyn. Brandy was administered, of which the poor fellow was made to swallow a whole bottleful; so that between the poison and the brandy he soon became dead drunk. However when he got sober he felt well enough to begin work again on the following day."

The nature and cure of snake poison is the most difficult, as well as the most important—inasmuch as human life is involved in its solution—of all the debated questions regarding the ophidians. As to the use of alchohol a diversity of opinions exists. It is in high favour in the United States. The whisky-loving backwoodsman grows very reckless of rattle snakes, so we are told, if he only has his demijohn at hand. The quantity of alcohol that can be taken by a person under the influence of snake poison is astonishing. Dr. Weir Mitchell says, "Quarts of brandy have been taken by delicate females and mere children without injury and almost without effect. One man within a few hours took one quart of brandy and half-a-pint of whisky, and yet was only slightly intoxicated, and he was not a habitual whisky drinker. He recovered gradually in five days." It is, however, a mistake to suppose that habitual drunkards enjoy complete immunity from snakebites as cases are recorded in which men thoroughly intoxicated at the time have been bitten and died. It appears, then, that alcohol acts homeopathically, on the principle of "like curing like." For instance, alcohol, which produces the phenomena humorously designated by our American friends as "snakes in one's boots," on the other hand, if used medicinally, is death on snakes, or rather on snake poison.

It is said that in the States Sambo will occasionally for the sake of a "big drunk," prick his leg or arm in a manner so exactly resembling a snake-bite as to deceive the keenest observer; then, yelling out "rattlesnake," he falls to the ground in well simulated convulsions. A somewhat amusing instance of simulated snake-bite came under my notice when I resided at the Cape some years ago. In this case, however, I am bound to confess that the pretended sufferer was a white man, who unfortunately had given way to habits of intemperance. The incident occurred in this way. I had gone over to visit and assist a neighbour of mine on the eve of a large stock sale. While we were busy sorting out the animals for the next day's sale, a man with whom we were intimately acquainted rode up to the door. Having noticed that he had dismounted, we kept on with our work, naturally thinking that, after our visitor had off saddled, he would come to us to the kraals where we were engaged. Presently, however, a Hottentot nurse girl came running up to us in a state of great alarm, saying that "Sieur Tom" had been bitten by a snake. We of course, knocked off at once, and hurriedly proceeded to the house, where we found "Sieur Tom," seated in the entrance passage, looking very pale and woe-begone, and nursing a bitten finger, on the first joint of which (the index) were two small punctures exactly resembling a snake bite. He explained to us that, while riding through a *vley* (a marshy hollow) he had dismounted at a spring of water to drink, when, stooping on his hands and knees for the purpose, he unconsciously placed one of his hands on a snake that was coiled and hidden in the long grass; the creature, being suddenly roused, turned, and bit him smartly on his finger. Now the question arose, What was to be done? Some one suggested brandy, which was at once administered, about half a tumbelful. To this species of medicine the patient appeared in no way reluctant; indeed, as it struck me afterwards, rather the contrary.

There is a well-known specific for snake-bite in the colony known as "Croft's Tincture of Life." This antidote, however, my neighbour did not possess, so, turning to me, he said, "I am not satisfied with the brandy treatment alone. Have you any "Croft's Tincture" at home?" I said "Yes; I have only lately purchased a bottle, which has not been opened yet." As my homestead lay about six miles distant, there was no time to be lost, as everything depends upon promptitude in such cases. I thereupon saddled my horse at once, and rod away at express speed, although, I must confess, hoping against hope. Despite hard riding—the country between the two homesteads was terribly rugged and stony—the journey to and fro occupied quite an hour. When I dismounted in hot haste at my neighbour's door I found his young daughter, a girl of about thirteen, anxiously and tearfully awaiting me. "Please do, do be quick," said she, "poor Tom has only just got the breath in him; he has been speechless for ever so long." When I entered the bed room to which he had been removed after my departure I found, to judge by appearances, that things had taken a very serious turn for the worse indeed. There, on the bed, lay Tom, muttering incoherently in a semi-unconscious state, breathing stertorously, and his usually rubicund countenance of a deathly pallor. Standing round the bed were tearful women and grave solemn-visaged men. We, of course, applied the tincture at once, both internally and externally.

In the midst of this scene a somewhat ludicrous incident occurred, for the recital of which I am tempted to digress a little. On entering the room I had given the bottle into the hand of a young man, a son of the house. This young fellow was a bit of a "jokist," so when about to take out the glass stopper from the bottle he said to a jolly, fat old Kaffir woman, who stood close by, "Sara, kom ruike herizo de lekker goed"—(Sara, come and smell this sweet stuff). I must here explain that the famous tincture contains ammonia as one of its chief constituents. Kaffirs, like cats, take a rare delight in sweet smelling perfumes. So, coming up to her young master at once, the woman exclaimed, "Dankie, baas," and placed her nose with pleasing expectancy right over the bottle. No sooner had she done so than the holder, with a quick turn of the wrist, withdrew the stopper. Then followed a snort, like that of a 40 horse power steam engine; up went the ebony arms, then dropped to her sides; and down went poor Sara with a sounding thus on the boarded floor, where she remained for a minute or two, drumming energetically with her naked heels. Although deeply impressed and saddened by what we at the time considered the almost hopeless condition of "Sieur Tom," it must be confessed that the unexpected introduction of this ridiculous incident on the sombre scene produced a smile and a barely suppressed titter all round.

However to return to the patient. After having applied the remedy, as I have stated. I proceeded to thoroughly examine his finger and arm. Much to my surprise I discovered that there was not the least swelling or discoloration of any sort. I then shook him, by the arm pretty smartly, so as to rouse him, if possible; in response to which he fatuously muttered in Dutch, "Ik wil reji" (I will ride, *i.e.*, mount be off). Now from of old and repeated experience of his ways, I knew this to be a favourite expression of his when under the influence of the rosy god, so I said, "Well, there is one thing certain He is jolly well drunk, anyhow!" Here the little Hottentot nurse girl, who had been busy putting the children to bed, came into the room just in time to hear what I said. "Ja wat," said she "Sieur Tom es s'moor dronk," Here the lady of the house replied, somewhat shocked, "Nonsense, that can't be possible. You must not talk like that about Master Tom." Then came a reply that startled us all like a thunder-clap. "Missus, he has drunk the whole decanterful," which on examination proved to be only too correct. It appeared that shortly after my departure for the tincture, he—all the members of the family being busily engaged preparing for the next day's sale—had been left for some little time under the care of the nurse girl, whom, as she confessed, he had succeeded in coaxing to bring him the decanter of brandy that stood on a side-board in the sitting-room. After this explanation, there was a general exodus from the bedside. The look of mingled horror and disgust depicted on the countenance of the lady of the house as she swept indignantly out of the room I shall never forget. Poor Tom got terribly chaffed at the sale next day, when the incident became known, and many were the jocular invitations to take a hair of the snake that bit him.—*Globe.*

## TIGER-NETTING.

The following appears in the *Indian Planters' Gazette* from a native correspondent.—

I asked an old Assamese how they managed to net a tiger? The following is his story:—Whenever anyone sees the footprints of a tiger they follow up the track until they come to where the footprints are fresh; they then get up into trees to see if they can see anything of the animal; if they can see nothing they then make a circle round the place the tiger is supposed to be, to see if they can find tracks out of the circle; if they find none, some people watch and others go to arouse out the villagers with the nets; each village has a net, and they are obliged to turn out under penalty of course, &c. May you die without seeing your *gohai* (priest). On arrival at the place with the nets, they first make a large circle round the spot where the tiger is, erect the nets, which are made of half inch rope, about 4 inch square mesh and about 7 to 8 feet high. The nets are fixed down with forked bamboos, one end in the ground and the other catching the net to keep it down, the top is supported by sticks and bamboos leaning inwards. When the nets are erected singly round the large circle they then begin to narrow the circles by moving bamboos and pegs bit by bit, those doing so being protected by others with long spears, until the circle is narrowed enough to spear or shoot the animal. By this time the net is doubled, if not trebled. The tiger I am told often charges the net and his repulsed again and again by these spears until the animal gets tired and sulky; if the villagers get any encouragement; they will go and give the nearest *sahib khubber* that a tiger is netted. I happened to be visiting a friend when *khubber* came, the elephants, guns, &c., were sent on to the net, about 10 miles distant. We followed on horseback. On arrival we found hundreds, I should say about a thousand, villagers round the net, of all ages, from children in arms to gray-headed old men and women. None seem to have the slightest fear. We loaded our guns and the men then began to drive the tiger out among a lot of heavy reed jungle; but for nearly an hour without success. My friend fired into the jungle with the hope that the tiger would appear, but without effect. Shortly after my friend got a shot and I had two, which practically finished him, I suggested giving him another, when my friend said. Oh! no, let's have some fun with him. I did not fire, and to our mutual astonishment the animal got up and went into a deep hollow in the enclosure, where we soon spotted him and finished him off. A very fine animal, with a splendid head. I suppose the reason he did not charge the net was, because he had been there three days and two nights without food, and being bullied all the time with these bamboos &c., &c. The crowd made a deafening noise all the time, each man was so anxious to be the first to point out the tiger to the *sahibs*, that I fear there were a good few imaginary tigers in that enclosure; at any rate, we could not see stripes often when they said they saw him plainly.

## CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

| | Maximum Rates Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| **Daily Prices—Beef—** | |
| Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb | 0 3 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per lb | 0 2 6 |
| Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb. | 0 2 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb. | 0 1 9 |
| Beefsteak (under part), per lb | 0 5 0 |
| Do. (round), per lb | 0 1 3 |
| Meat for soup, per lb. | 0 1 3 |
| Shins, large, each | 0 4 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 3 6 |
| Tongues, fresh, each | 0 3 6 |
| Do. salt, each | 0 7 6 |
| Suet, 1st sort, each | 0 5 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, each | 0 4 0 |
| Liver, each | 0 3 6 |
| Heart, each | 0 1 3 |
| Kidneys, each | 0 1 0 |
| Marrow Bones, each | 6 1 0 |
| Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb. | 0 2 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, do. | 0 1 9 |
| Oxtail, each | 0 3 6 |
| per Sirloin lb. | 0 3 6 |
| Fore Ribs, each | 0 3 0 |
| Beef, Salt, English | 0 7 0 |

| **Mutton—** | 1st Sort. | 2nd Sort. |
|---|---|---|
| Saddle, per lb. | 0 4 0 | 0 3 0 |
| Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb. | 0 3 6 | 0 2 6 |
| Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each | 0 3 0 | 0 2 3 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, each | 0 2 6 | 0 2 0 |
| Breast large | 0 3 0 | 0 2 3 |
| Do. small | 0 2 9 | 0 2 0 |
| Head, each | 0 3 6 | ... |
| Kidneys, each | 0 1 0 | 0 1 0 |
| Suet, per lb. | 0 3 0 | 0 3 0 |
| Mutton goat, per lb | | 0 2 6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Sugar—** | |
| Coffee, 1st sort, per seer | 0 10 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 8 0 |
| Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer | 0 3 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 2 0 |
| Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer | 0 1 6 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Do. do. brown, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Do. Mauritius, per seer | 0 1 6 |
| Tea, Hill, per lb | 0 14 0 |
| Do. 1st sort, per lb | 0 12 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per lb | 0 8 0 |
| Sago, per seer | 0 1 9 |
| **Bread—** | |
| Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each | 0 1 9 |
| Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each | 0 1 6 |
| Do. brown, each | 0 2 0 |
| Flour, Wheat, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 1 0 |
| Bolong, 1st, sort per seer | 0 1 6 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Biscuits, Poona, per lb | 0 5 0 |
| Do. Bombay, per lb | 0 2 6 |
| Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb | 0 4 0 |
| Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer | 0 0 8 |
| Bajri, Rice, per lb | 0 0 6 |
| **Pork (Fresh and Salt)—** | |
| Pigs, (Roasted), each | 3 8 0 |
| Do. Head, per lb | 0 2 0 |
| Sausages, per lb | 0 4 0 |
| Bacon, per lb | 0 4 0 |
| Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set | 0 6 0 |
| Do. Lard, per lb | 0 6 0 |
| Pork, Salt, English | 0 12 0 |
| Boiled Lard, per lb | 0 8 0 |
| **Fruits—** | |
| Pineapple, large, each | 0 4 0 |
| Do. Small per each | 0 2 0 |
| Guavas, large, per dozen | 2 0 0 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 12 0 |
| Orange, large, per dozen | 1 0 0 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 8 0 |
| Melons, water, large, each | 0 14 0 |
| Do. do. small, per each | 0 3 [illegible] |
| Do. do. Musk, large, per each. | 0 2 6 |
| Plantains, large, red, per dozen | 0 1 3 |
| Do. small, red, per dozen | 0 6 0 |
| Do. large, yellow, per dozen | 0 4 0 |
| Do. small, yellow, per dozen | 0 3 0 |
| Limes, sweet, per dozen | 1 8 0 |
| Do. sour, per dozen | 0 2 0 |
| Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen | 4 0 0 |
| Do. Payree, per dozen | 2 0 0 |
| Peaches, per dozen | 1 4 0 |
| **Grain—** | |
| Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra | 4 12 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per phurra | 4 4 0 |
| Do. 3rd sort, per phurra | 3 4 0 |
| Gram, Jambooser, per phurra | 3 10 0 |
| Do. Ghogharry per phurra | 2 6 0 |
| Do. Ghautee, per phurra | 3 0 0 |
| Do. Dall, per phurra | 4 8 0 |
| Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra | 2 8 0 |
| Ooreed Ghoghary | 3 6 0 |
| Do. Dall, per phurra | 5 4 0 |
| Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra | 3 8 0 |
| Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra | 4 8 0 |
| Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort | 7 0 0 |
| Do. 2nd sort, per phurra | 5 8 0 |
| Do. Common, per phurra | 4 0 0 |
| Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra | 5 4 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra | 4 4 0 |
| Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra | 1 12 0 |
| Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra | 1 4 0 |
| Barley (new), per phurra | 2 8 0 |
| Do. (old) do. | 2 8 0 |
| Oats, per phurra | 5 0 0 |
| Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra | 2 8 0 |
| **Vegetables—** | |
| Potatoes, Mahableshwar large, per maund | 3 4 0 |
| Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund | 2 8 0 |
| Do. do. do. per seer | 0 1 0 |
| Do. small, per maund | 1 4 0 |
| Yams, white, per seer | 0 0 6 |
| Do. red, per seer | 0 0 6 |
| Onions, per seer | 0 0 3 |
| Cabbages, large, each | 0 7 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 3 0 |
| Cellery, large, each | 0 2 6 |
| Do. small, each | 0 1 1 |
| Radishes, white, per dozen | 0 1 0 |
| Green Peas, per seer | 0 2 0 |
| French beans, per seer | 0 1 3 |
| Knol Khol, per dozen | 0 12 0 |
| Pumpkins, large, each | 0 8 0 |
| Do. small, each | 0 4 0 |
| Cucumbers per doz. | 0 9 0 |
| Parsley, per small bunch | 0 0 6 |
| Beans double, per seer | 0 1 6 |
| Cocoanuts whole, per 100 | 4 8 0 |
| Do. shelled, per maund | 8 6 0 |
| Betelnut, per maund | 4 0 0 |
| Do. leaf, per 100 | 0 2 6 |
| Sweet Potatoes, per seer | 0 0 6 |
| **Dry Fish—** | |
| Pomfret, white, large, per each | 0 1 3 |
| Do. small do. | 0 1 0 |
| Surmaye, large, per each | 1 0 0 |
| Do. small do. | 0 4 0 |
| Palah, large | 0 1 6 |
| Do. small | 0 0 9 |
| Dhomee, large, each | 0 0 6 |
| Do. small, per dozen | 0 0 6 |
| Wagtee, large, per dozen | 0 0 9 |
| Do. small per dozen | 0 0 3 |
| Bumlows, per dozen | 0 0 6 |
| Doongyeh, fish | 0 [illegible] |

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RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE of valuable immoveable property fronting on the lane on both sides of roads at the south side of the Robert Money School), Jamboolwady Lane.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. (if not previously disposed of by private contract) will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or buildings thereon, situate in Jamboolwady Lane, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 729 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north by Jamboolwady Lane aforesaid, on the south by the house and premises known as the Robert Money Institution, on the east by the stable and passage belonging to Heerabai, widow, and on the west by the house of Janardhun Sadashew Sett, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 487-6, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 1 to 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th May, 1888.

**BENNETT AND COMPANY.**
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of a Portable Wooden Dwelling House, situate at Apollo Reclamation, behind Apollo Hotel.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, if not previously disposed of, at the abovementioned premises—

A neat portable wooden cottage, containing four rooms, with veranda, bath-room, &c., and kitchen attached. Must be removed from its present position to some adjacent spot or elsewhere within two weeks from date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TOSHAKHANA ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Government of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Toshakhana, articles, consisting of silk bed, quilt, album of photos of views of Central India, with kinkhob large picture frame, &c., &c.

Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of household furniture, such as chairs, couches, cupboards, chest of drawers, pianoforte, rattan chairs, coir matting, cover, and many other sundry articles.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 pair very handsome, fast trotting bay Australian horses, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness.
1 Handsome bay waler gelding, about 6 years old, large and powerful animal.
1 handsome, strong English-built dog-cart.
1 pair of handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horses with a handsome strong 4-seated Barouche in excellent condition and set of English harness.
1 handsome, strong, English-built glass-fronted brougham in very good order.
1 strong flea bitten grey Arab horse 14-1½ 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome, strong, iron grey Arab pony, 13-1, 5 years old, quiet to ride or drive, good jumper, fast trotter.
1 handsome, strong, second-hand buggy in very good order.
1 Handsome strong English built wagganotte in very good order.
1 Handsome strong second-hand victoria.
1 Very powerful pony, fit for a lady's ride or for a small carriage.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADES

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., a consignment of the celebrated Harden Star Hand Grenade. This Grenade enjoys the reputation of being the most effective fire extinguisher invented, and is to be found in all large mill, workshops, factories, and public buildings in England and the United States, where it has been the means of saving annually many lakhs of rupees worth of property from destruction by fire. It is always ready for immediate use, and is so simple that it can be easily applied by the smallest child. It contains a chemical preparation which, while being immediately fatal to fire, does not cause any damage to the most delicate goods, and is perfectly innocuous. The makers of the Harden Star Hand Grenade have received the highest certificates of its unfailing efficiency as a fire extinguishing agent from innumerable millowners and others in Great Britain and America. The Harden Star Hand Grenade is also to be found at some of the principal Railway Stations and Mills in India.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th May, 1888.

**JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,**
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c.; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

**MR. N. H. GHEESTA,**
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

**DR. F. B. SEERVAI,**
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
**FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,**

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

• AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

*Hunyadi János.*

*"THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS."*
Baron LIEBIG.

*"Mild, certain, and most valuable."*
Sir W. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

*"The most certain and comfortable Purgative in cases of Constipation and Sluggish Liver or Piles."*
Inspector-General MACPHERSON, M.D.

*"Unrivalled as a customary aperient."*
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

*"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."*
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

*"Invariably and promptly successful."*
Professor VIRCHOW, Berlin.

*Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.*

*Sole Exporters, the APOLLINARIS CO., Lim., 19 Regent Street, London, England,*
WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS
*Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.*

**BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,**

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.
*Complete and easy referen*
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches,
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket,
*Cloth Limp Cover.*
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian steamer Henley, 1,446 tons, Captain R. Valder, sailed last evening for Singapore and Hongkong laden with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Stura, 1,415 tons, Captain L. Caboara, cleared yesterday for Aden and Jeddah, laden with a general cargo and about 750 pilgrims on board.

THE B. and P. S. N. steamer Mobile, 916 tons Captain J. T. Cronin, will sail to-day for Aden, Hodeidah, and Jeddah, with a general cargo and about 550 pilgrims on deck.

THE s.s. Newcomer, 1,387 tons, Captain C. R. Hanson, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from Liverpool *via* Marmagoa, laden with a cargo of rails.

THE s.s. Hornhead, 1,558 tons, Captain M. R. Thompson, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo and Mr. J. M. Heyn, as passenger.

THE B. I. steamer Nowshera, Captain A. Liddard, cleared yesterday for Calcutta *via* Rangoon and Moulmein, laden with a general cargo and Mrs. R. Watson, a passenger, for Calcutta.

THE S S Eastbourne, 1,509 tons, Captain J Watson, from Cardiff (April 10), arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, laden with a cargo of 2,740 tons coals. She is consigned to her Captain.

THE B I S N steamer Bhundara 5,190 tons, Captain J C Sharpe, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Calcutta via Coast ports, laden with a general cargo and Miss Frankinn, (Salvationist) as a passenger.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain J Robertson, sailed from Bombay yesterday for Karachi and the Kathiawad Coasts ports, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Herbaje, Mr Turner, and Mr. Ryrie, for Karachi and 65 deck for various ports.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Commilla, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in port yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf ports *via* Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H J Duggan, Mr Dinshaw Burjorji, Mrs Dawe, and 166 deck.

### THE S. S. SIRSA.

THE B I S N steamer Sirsa, hired by Government for transport purposes, returned to Bombay yesterday morning from Busreh and Karachi, with the following military details:—4 officers, 3 ladies, 4 children, 19 rank and file, one woman, and 3 children—Europeans; and 37 rank and file, 3 women 5 children and 28 followers—natives belonging to Companies of R. A. and infantry Regiments. The officers were Major and Mrs. Lister, 16th Bombay Infantry; Captain and Mrs. Thatcher and child, Adjutant-General's Department; Lieutenants Head, R. A.; and Rolland, 6th Bombay Cavalry; Mrs. Western, wife of Captain Western, and three children and Sister Petrucia.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Persia | 2317 | Hutchinson | B | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| " Shannon | ... | C. R. Edwards | C | P. & O. Co. |
| " Laleham | 1300 | J. Evans | E | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Etolia | 2108 | W. Gill | F | Killick, Nixon & Co. |
| " Clan Mackay | 1427 | H. Sibery | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Henley | 1446 | R. Walder | K | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| " Peveril | 1974 | A. Burgess | L | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Werneth Hall | 2600 | W. Boulton | M | E. Bates & Co. |
| " Highfield | 1698 | W. Simpson | N | J Mackinstosh & Co. |
| " Horn Head | 1558 | M. R. Thompson | O | J. M. Heyn. |
| " Australasian | 2343 | A. Simpson | P | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Stura | 1415 | L. Caboara | Q | F. Bozzoni. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | No. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ship. Colony | 1694 | Owens | 1 | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| " Greystoke | 1377 | P. W. Sherwood | 2 | ...... |
| " Bryn Glas | 1503 | G. Bethell | 3 | Numan Devjee. |
| " Indra | 2332 | Leslie | 4 | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Worsley Hall | 2240 | J. Verrill | 5 | Edwards Bates & Co. |
| " C. Arbib | 1646 | H. Tarbig | 6 | Captain. |
| " Florence | 1576 | White | 7 | Captain. |
| " Thorndale | 1970 | Ethrington | 8 | The Bo. Co. |
| " Lancaster | 1117 | J. T. Leggett | 9 | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Mobile | 916 | O. Doert | 10 | B. P. S. N. & Co. |
| " Kt. Errant | 2284 | Mathews | 16 | Killick, Nixon & Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Sirsa (s) | Windibank | Busreh, May 1. |
| | Commilla (s) | Whitehead | Busreh & Karachi. |
| | Eastbourne (s) | Watson | Cardiff, April 10. |
| | Bhundara (s) | Sharpe | Calcutta, April 23. |
| | Newcomen (s) | Hanson | Liverpool, March 30. |

### DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Damascus (s) | Douglas | London. |
| | Peveril (s) | Burgess | Antwerp. |
| | Pachumba (s) | Robertson | Coast & Karachi. |
| | Siam (s) | Weighell | Aden. |
| | Henley (s) | Valder | Hongkong. |

The following vessels will sail to-day:—
Steamer Mobile, Cronin, for Aden and Jeddah.
" Hornhead, Thompson, for Dunkirk.
" Stura, Caboara, for Jeddah.
" Nowshera, Liddeard, for Calcutta *via* Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Commilla, for Coast ports and Karachi.
" Highfield, for Antwerp.
" Melpomene, for China.
" Bhundara, for Calcutta.
Ship Kt. Companion, for San Francisco.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Clan Macgregor s. | Palmer | Liverpool, March 25. |
| | Bancoora s. | Nailer | Bombay, April 13. |
| | Armenia s. | Reed | Glasgow, March 26. |

DEPARTURES.

May 7.—Steamers Goa, Malda and Peshwa, and French Barque Concordia.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Rewa s | ...... | London. |
| 7 | Clan Alpine s | ...... | Coconada. |
| | Merida s | ...... | Middlesbro'. |
| 8 | Goalpara s | ...... | Negapatam. |

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

MacGeorge, Lieut, Bengal, 7th Dragoon Guards, from sick leave, from Hongkong.

MAY 10.

Tod, Lieut, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on privilege leave, from Allahbad.

Hudson, Surgeon, 16th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Jullunder.

Paul, Major, Bombay, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

Lyster, Major, 16 Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Karachi.

Thatcher, Captain, Bombay, Adjt Genl Dept, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 10.

Welch, Captain, 23rd Madras L I, on sick leave, to England.

Meade, Captain, Bengal Civil employ, on leave, to London.

MAY 11.

Paul, Major, Bombay, Lanc Fus, on leave, to England.

MacCartie, Surgeon, Bombay, on furlough, to London.

Ormiston, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.

Baugh, Captain, 21st Madras Infantry, on sick leave, to England.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th May, 1888.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·788 |
| Temperature of the Air | 83·5 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77·2 |
| Dew Point | 74·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·757 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) | 1·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) | 88·6 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) | 78·8 |
| General Directions of Wind.* | WNW, ENE, WNW, W, WNW, NW, WNW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 190 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday at 99⅜, and Indian Sterling Loan, at 106, shows an advance of ½ per cent. The enhanced quotation of 42 3-16d. per oz for Silver, which was known yesterday through private channels, is confirmed by Reuter, who reports no change in Rupee Securities of either denomination.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on yesterday show a decrease of 1 per cent. on the Reserve, which stood at 36 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate was advanced one per cent., making it 3 per cent; but in the open market there appears to have been no further change.

The weekly shipments of Specie are advised as £ 60,000 to this port, and £ 20,000 to Calcutta, all in Silver.

In General Produce there had been no movement, quotations from the Wheat Market and from Mincing Lane coming quite unaltered. A steady tone prevailed in Liverpool to the close yesterday. The sales aggregated 12,000 bales, out of which 1,000 were Surats, and the market for these was firm. Spot prices showed no change in any item; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearest and more distant, and 1-32d. in intermediate positions. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. This morning's Liverpool telegram says that the market opened steady; probable sales, 10,000 bales; imports, 2,000 bales.

The spot price in New York was still 10 cents yesterday; but September Futures were 3 points up at 9·72 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, making the arrivals for the five days greater than for either of the two preceding years. The comparative figures now stand as follows:—

| | 1888. | 1887. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday's Receipts. | 5,000 | 1,800 | 4,700 |
| Five days' do | 31,000 | 11,000 | 28,700 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1887 | 5,243,000 | 5,142,900 | 5,115,400 |

With reference to the next American Cotton Crop, Reuter telegraphs from Washington, under yesterday's date, that according to the Agricultural Bureau report, the moisture in February, and the low temperature in March delayed planting, the delay having been greatest in Texas and Louisiana. Planting was nearly up to the average in the South-East States.

There has not been much doing in our Cotton Market to-day, but the tone has been steady, and in the case of Bengals and Bhownuggur we call rates a Rupee per candy higher, say, Rs. 191 for "Fine" Bengals; Rs. 186 for "Fully Good"; and Rs. 180 for "Good"; and for Bhownuggur Rs. 204 for "Good" and Rs. 214 for "Fully Good." The reported purchases of ready Cotton do not sum up much more than 2,000 bales, consisting principally of Pachora, at Rs. 195-6; Bengals, at Rs. 178-92; Dhulia, at Rs. 193½; Western, at Rs. 198; Compta, at Rs. 188-90; Wudwan, at Rs. 196-200; and Dhollera proper at Rs. 210 per candy.

WHEAT has been active to-day, demand running chiefly on Ekdani, which is now quoted at Rs. 4-6-0 for 91 per cent. and Rs. 4-5-0 for 85 per cent., with buyers at a little under these rates. Business has also been done in Hard Yellow, 63 per cent., at Rs. 4-6-6 per cwt., and in Ahmedabad, which is quoted at Rs. 4-2-9 to Rs. 4-3-0 per cwt. A little Delhi No. 1 has arrived, and is offered at Rs. 4-4-3, but there are said to be no buyers at this price.

SEEDS are steady at our last quotations, and a considerable business is reported to-day in all descriptions excepting *Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed*, which is neglected at Rs. 6-8-0 per cwt. Poppyseed is firm at Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt., and a moderate business is reported in ready seed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 6,142 | bales. |
| Wheat | 121,954 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 14,811 | " |
| Rapeseed | 10,437 | " |
| Gingelly | 790 | " |
| Poppy Seed | 6,218 | " |
| Groundnuts | 881 | " |

FREIGHTS are dull and drooping at our last quotations. Relets have been given to-day at 19s., and we hear that fresh business has been done for Liverpool at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day as to the amount of business passing, but steady in tone, with rates generally the same as last evening, forward quotations being, perhaps, 1-32d. higher than those for ready business. The market closed steady this evening with 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits, probably the rate for this month only. We quote:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | | 1s. 4 5-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | | 1s. 4½d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | | 1s. 4 7-32d. | " |
| Credits do. | do. | 1s. 4 5-16d. | " |
| Francs do. | do. | 1·92½. | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at 100 7-16 for Fours for cash, and 100 5-16 for the next account, and we have heard of a little having been booked on the latter line. For the end of June 100 1-16 to ⅛ has been the quotation; but we have heard of no business having been done. 106½ is nominal rate for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—There has been more doing in this market to-day, and there have been a number of changes in Mill and Press Scrip. In the former Morarjee Gokuldas, and Empress shares have advanced Rs. 10 each; Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 20 higher; Swadeshi are up Rs. 5; and Ripon, Rs. 2½. On the other hand there has been a decline of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay, and Luckmidas Khimji; and of Rs. 2½ in Colaba Land and Mill. In Press shares, Fort are Rs. 70 up; and Bombay, and the New Berar, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2½ down, respectively. Kurrachee Lighterage are Rs. 40 lower. Treacher and Co. [illegible]clined Rs. 10; Badham, Pile have gone [illegible] and Cooper, Madon, Rs. 1½. Bank of [illegible] shares have advanced Rs. 2½.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

**SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S**

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE
Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra, Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

**PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.**

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS, CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
rice, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CORRIGAN—May 1, at Lahore, the wife of T Parry Corrigan, of a son.

CRUICKSHANK—May 7, at Ernakulam, the wife of D M Cruickshank, of a daughter.

DUNLOP-SMITH—May 4, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant J R Dunlop-Smith, B S C., of a daughter.

GOMPERTZ—May 7, at Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, the wife of Captain A Gompertz, A P D, 1st Hants Regt, of a son.

HEATHCOTE—May 6, at Calcutta, Hastings, the wife of O D Heathcote, Assistant Overseer, of a son.

LISSENBURG—May 7, at Rose Bank, Ootacamund, the wife of Mr William Lissenburg, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN—PALMER—May 8, at St. Paul's Church, Mangalore, James Thomas Morgan, Solicitor, Mercara, to Violet, only daughter of E B Palmer, Bank of Madras, Mangalore.

DEATHS.

LEFRANC—May 6, at Calcutta, Antoine Louis LeFranc aged 4 years, months and 11 days.

OTTLEY—May 7, at Myingyan, Upper Burmah, Thomas Ottley, Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, youngest son of Major Genl C G Ottley, Madras Retired, aged 33.

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1888.

THE Secretary for War assures a deputation of the House of Commons that the Government have in hand measures for the defence of London which will render an attack from the river impossible. This is a very significant sign of the times. The defences of other ports are also in hand, it is satisfactory to know, but the reference to them is of only secondary interest; the reference to the metropolis will arrest far more attention at home and abroad. Nothing more startling or more calculated to arouse public attention has been said since the Duke of Wellington wrote his famous letter in 1847, stating that he knew of no mode of resisting invasion and a march on London excepting by "an army in the field, capable of meeting and contending with a formidable enemy, aided by all the means of fortification which experience, war, and science can suggest." The Iron Duke went on to say that he would be foolhardy to depend on 150,000 militiamen in such a contest, and he added with characteristic dryness, "I confess it, I should feel more confidence in regular troops." It is forty-one years since those words of soldierly warning were written, and from then till now, though there have been some scares, there has been no invasion, no thought of attempting it. We may therefore hear with equanimity the worst that may now be said. We need not live in blind confidence that another forty-one years of immunity from peril is in store for the country, but there is a reasonable conviction that the time of trial is not at hand. Yet early and provident fear is the mother of safety; and if Mr. Stanhope be justified in stating that the improvements in the defences of the Thames will render an attack by the river impossible, we can stand the shock of realising that precautions are necessary, and that they are being taken.

Accepting the statement, at once startling and reassuring, that the defences of the Thames will secure the capital from attack on that side, the public will give an attentive eye to the plans which have been thought out "for the protection of the country landwards." The British Army, the Militia and the Volunteers number 600,000 men, without counting the native contingents of the army in India. The regular troops with their reserves for war purposes number 260,000 men, of which more than half are in India and elsewhere, while 150,000, including recruits, and men in the depôts of the battalions on foreign duty, are in the United Kingdom. Leaving out of account the garrison in Ireland, there exists at home the material for two army corps. When the reconstruction of the Home Army was undertaken by Mr. Cardwell it was intended to have eight army corps, but it has been found that there is material only sufficient for two, of which, as a matter of fact, one only can be regarded as complete. Two army corps could not be put in the field without either denuding the fortresses or withdrawing the troops from Ireland. Still two army corps could be put together under pressure; that is to say, some fifty thousand could be put in the field or sent abroad. But if even one corps were sent out of the Kingdom it is the opinion of Military authorities, whose views have been made widely known by Sir Charles Dilke and others, that the country would be so defenceless as matters now stand that invasion would become easy and certain. This view of the situation has been insisted upon over and over again, and public opinion in England has become greatly impressed by it. The Government has therefore determined to form a third army corps which, though composed in part of regulars and militia, will depend mainly upon the patriotism of the Volunteers for its battalions. The House of Commons has passed without opposition the Secretary of War's Bill, giving an extension of powers which will enable the Government to call out the Volunteers and Yeomanry and to requisition transport in case of emergency. In effect this Bill will place the Volunteers and Yeomanry in the position which in France and Germany is accepted without repining by every able-bodied citizen; every individual among them is bound to fall into the ranks when called upon to do duty as a soldier.

It was of course always intended that the Volunteers should serve in defence of the country in case of invasion; the inspiring song written by Tennyson, which served as a trumpet blast calling the youth of England to arms in answer to the insulting threats of the French Colonels, clearly inculcated the duty incumbent on them: "Steady! Be ready to meet the storm!" But at that time it was not intended that they should form an integral part of the Military organization, and be embodied in a *corps d'armée* with two hundred and fifty guns, and be at the immediate call of Government. That is what the Volunteers have now arrived at, after twenty-five years of probation and discipline. The Volunteers inspected in 1886 amounted to 226,752 men, of whom 80,000 are between nineteen and twenty-three years of age, while 50,000 are above the age of thirty. Of this force about 170,000 is infantry, 41,000 artillery, 10,000 engineers, and 300 cavalry. There is an abundance of good material for several army corps. But the Government has limited its demand too sufficient to form the main-stay of one army corps. It may be doubted whether the Government has done enough to secure the necessary amount of strength for the force to be relied on for the defence of the country in case of war. The Volunteers are the raw material of troops, but from the nature of the case they have not the training or the organisation which would render it safe to depend upon them in the open field against professional soldiers. While they have amongst them the best shots who ever fired at a target, their average shooting is inferior to that of regular troops. This is due to want of training, and the same lack of thoroughness in other directions makes the best judges doubt the wisdom of pitting them against Continental troops. Sir Charles Dilke who shares this view quotes a representative Volunteer Officer, who frankly owns that the Volunteers "are utterly unfit in respect of their training, their equipment and organization, to cope with Continental soldiers." Still a distinct step in the right direction has been accomplished. As opinion ripens we may expect to find that the Volunteers will submit to that thorough training which is alone wanting to render them equal to the best troops in the world.

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THE introduction of light railways on a large scale seems likely to be one of the results of the resolution of the Government of India not to extend for the present the guarantee system. The adaptability of light lines of narrow gauge for a variety of uses is being more largely realized every year. Surveys have been in progress in Kanara this cold weather with a view of supplying the forests of that district with easy and inexpensive communication with the sea and with the Southern Mahratta Railway, and in Madras the Forest Department have already decided upon the introduction of light railways for a similar purpose. Every experiment in this direction will be watched with interest, for a light railway, laid through a productive district at a reasonable outlay, benefits at once the district through which it passes and the main line to which it carries traffic. One scheme to which attention has lately been directed will, if carried out, serve as an instructive example to capitalists and governments who contemplate undertakings of this sort. There are many districts in India in which conditions similar to those which prevail between Nandgaon and Aurungabad may be found, and in which if this experiment succeeds it would be easy to make out a strong case for constructing feeder lines on the same modest scale. The scheme, for a scheme conditioned as this is, is unpretending enough. The fifty-four miles which Mr. Akilandaiya's railway will traverse are to be made for twelve lakhs, everything included. The land will cost nothing, for the line will be laid for the whole distance on the highway, and there will be no superfluous outlay on stations and buildings. The Jodhpore State Railway, with its travelling staff of ticket issuers and collectors, almost dispensing with intermediate stations and ticket offices, is an instructive example of how economy can be exercised in that part of the outlay upon a small railway without impairing its efficiency. The Aurungabad district, however, is more productive than Marwar, and the intermediate goods traffic may require more station accommodation than suffices for the cheapest line in India, as the Jodhpore line is sometimes described to be. A promising forecast of the financial result of the scheme has been made by the promoters. It is not the public, however, who are invited to pronounce upon that, but the Nizam's Government, and it is to be hoped that the not unnatural cynicism of the hour will not prevent his Highness's advisers dealing with the project on its merits. The suspended Railway Minister was not a friend of the scheme, but his judgment concerning it may have been slightly warped by the fact that it would have competed with a more ambitious one to which he was zealously labouring to induce the Nizam's Government to commit themselves. The Nizam is asked to contribute four lakhs, or a third of the capital; the remaining eight will be found by the well-known firm of Fowler and Co., of Leeds, and it is part of the scheme that at the end of twelve years the line shall be handed over to the Nizam's Government as their absolute property, the Company—that is to say the subscribers of the eighteen lakhs—meanwhile being paid off by annual drawings. There is novelty in the financial part of the project, but its novelty alone should not deter the Hyderabad authorities from giving as careful consideration to it as they would to any project which, *prima facie*, promised to meet a public want. Just now the presum[illegible]n no doubt, is against any enterprise which involves the expenditure of the Nizam's lakhs, and we can well believe that it requires almost as much courage to mention railway shares in the Nizam's hearing as to talk about mining shares in general or Deccan in particular. The whimsical humourist who sings of how "they threatened his life with a railway share" had something more than a dim forecast of what the mere mention of stocks, shares, and railway schemes might mean under certain circumstances. Yet after all there is nothing in recent occurrences which should debar this or any other project from being considered on its merits.

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IN referring the other day to the proposal to reduce the Meteorological Reportership for Western India to a local reportership on Rs. 300 a month we remarked that as the report of the Finance Committee had not been published it was impossible to say what were their reasons for recommending the reduction. But though the record of the Finance Committee is still a sealed book, the proceedings of the Public Service Commission are not, and in the appendix to the report of the Commission there is some information which throws a curious light upon what is wanted in a meteorological reporter, and what it is that the Government expect to get for Rs. 300 a month. Two officers of the Department gave evidence before the Commission, Mr. Eliot, who is the acting head, and Mr. Dallas, the Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. Mr. Eliot's standard of requirement is high. According to his view of the matter the Reporters should be good mathematicians and physicists, and acquainted with the literature of meteorology of all countries where the science is studied. They must know the modern European languages, especially French and German, in which meterological literature is mostly written, and for that reason they cannot as a rule be found amongst the *alumni* of the Indian colleges. At present then Mr. Eliot thinks it will be safer and more economical to employ European agency in these offices. Whether Mr. Eliot thought that European Reporters could more easily be had for Rs. 300 a month than natives does not appear. He gives better reasons for putting Europeans in these appointments than the Committee are likely to have given for reducing the most important of them to that pay, and we may assume until the contrary is proved that this reckless piece of retrenchment does not commend itself to his judgment. The other witness, Mr. Dallas, pitched the note of expectation equally high. According to Mr. Dallas the officers employed in the upper grades should have had the benefit of either a European or an American training, and in order to maintain their efficiency they must visit Europe periodically, and [illegible]selves acquainted with the theori[illegible]ssed among the scientific men of the day. Now nothing could be more reasonable than the ideal here sketched by these two officers of the Meteorological Department. It would scarcely be worth while to maintain the Department if a[illegible] exacting standard were accepted. What we should like to know if Rs. 300 a month is the recompense which in future is to be held out to men who have given themselves a scientific training in Europe or America, and who are expected now and then to go to Europe to drink at the fountain head of meteorological science. We are prepared for the answer that the high qualifications insisted upon by Messrs. Eliot and Dallas are not necessary for the Bombay Reportership—prepared for it, we mean, with a very emphatic repudiation. If these high qualifications are required anywhere they are required in Bombay, whence more important contributions to the higher work of the Department have gone than from anywhere in India. To do justice to the work imposed upon the Bombay office by its meteorological position it is necessary that an officer not inferior in scientific training and experience to any of his colleagues should be located here, and if Mr. Eliot's evidence means anything at all it means that the Government would degrade the work of the Department by providing Bombay with an officer drawing clerk's wages, for it would be absurd to expect that such a person would fulfil any of the requirements which the Department have insisted upon.

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*Indian Engineering* calls attention to the zeal for native industry which the Government of India have shown in entrusting the furnishing of the Viceroy's Palace at Simla to Messrs. Maple and Co., of London. The incident deserves all the notice that can be taken of it, if only for the fine opportunity that it gives for reviving discussions on technical education, about which Governments have been silent of late and of which the newspapers in their dullest season have not spoken. It may be worth while to say, however, that the Government are not entirely without excuse. They have cut their coat according to their cloth, and cloth, as we all know, has run short enough of late in the Government store-room. We believe that one at least of the better known Indian art furniture makers had the opportunity of competing for the work, but the limitation was so low—Rs. 10,000 it is said—that that accomplished gentleman left the field to Tottenham Court Road, the margin allowed being scarcely wide enough to allow of such work being given as Bombay art furniture has gained its reputation with. This is economy, it is true, and Messrs. Maple can do good work. It is like free trade, too, to buy in the cheapest market. But the introduction of the products of Tottenham Court Road into India does not provide us with the "object lessons" in Indian art at which it might have been worth while to get while we were about it, nor is it exactly in this way that Governments who wish to foster industries at their doors usually go to work. Free trade is one thing; the revival of local arts is another, and the maxims of the Cobden Club, even when illustrated by Maple and Co.'s catalogue, are of small value in that connection. There is room for complaint in the incident, which comes in disappointing sequence to many attempts to exhibit the zeal of the British authorities for the conservation of all that is beautiful in Indian arts and industries. But it will not have been wasted if it set us talking about technical education once more, and our talking lead to something different from orders on home producers.

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THE anonymous Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on May 7th, gives currency to two equally absurd inventions which appeared in an obscure Bombay paper a month ago, and were not at the time deemed worth contradiction, for few read and no one believed them. As the *Pioneer* has given the hospitality of its columns to these stale fictions, a month after date, the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday sent the following telegram to the Editor of the Allahabad paper:—

BOMBAY, May 11.

The statement in your Bombay letter that Diler Jung has purchased the *Bombay Gazette* is absolutely untrue. It is equally untrue that the *Bombay Gazette* is in the market. Please publish this categorical contradiction of both statements.

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MR. INVERARITY proceeded to England by yesterday's mail steamer to look after the interests of the Sirdar Diler Jung. Rumour says that Mr. Inverarity's fee is one lakh. Mr. Basil Lang will proceed to England by next mail, also in the interest of the Sirdar.

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CAPTAIN HEXT, Director of the Indian Marine, was amongst the passengers who left Bombay by yesterday's English mail steamer.

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A PRIVATE telegram from Hongkong, of yesterday's date, reports 5,000 bales of Indian yarn as sold during the preceding week, exchange being quoted at Rs. 222¾ per 100 dollars. There was no change in prices.

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THE Hyderabad Minister will not go to Simla until after the return of Maulvi Mehdi Ali from England.

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ADVICES received at Mhow from Paris state that Colonel Thomson, R. E., who was bitten by a mad wolf, is progressing favourably under the treatment of M. Pasteur.

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IN reply to the demand of E. J. Ma[illegible] and others of the Jewish community of Lahore that an order might be passed for the enrolment of their children as Volunteers, the Local Government has stated that, as the matter of enrolment rest with Commandants of Volunteers, subject to the rules of the Corps, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is unable to pass [illegible] an order.

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THE Benares district has every reason [illegible] grateful to its Magistrate and Collector, says [illegible] *Civil and Military Gazette*, for the efforts he is making to exterminate the system of *dalali* so prevalent in the courts. As a first step towards bringing about a reform, he has addressed a vernacular circular to all legal practitioners, inviting their co-operation, and asking them to form a committee to consider and draw up rules which will help to root out this great evil. Pending the issue of final orders, a strict watch has been set on the leading *dalals*.

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THE net value of gold imported to this country from the beginning of the official year to the end of March was Rs. 2,98,91,710, and that of silver imported was Rs. 9,21,87,504, making the total net imports of the precious metals Rs. 12,20,79,214. The assay value of coins and bullion received in the Indian Mints during the same period was Rs. 10,86,85,391, and of the same coined and examined Rs. 10,84,13,665.

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INDIGO prospects have greatly improved throughout Bengal, and re-sowings are nearly completed. The only exception is in Bhagulpur, where more rain is still wanted. Good showers have fallen over the greater part of Behar, with the exception of Southern Tirhut, and this has revived the October plant, and enabled a large amount of re-sowing to be effected. Sowings in Benares and the North-West are progressing satisfactorily, and the khoonties are said to be looking unusually well.

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CAPTAIN DEANE, of the 13th Bengal Lancers, fell from his horse, the other day, at Bareilly, and fractured the base of his skull.

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THE *Civil and Military Gazette's* correspondent at Gnatong writes on the 29th ultimo:—"We are all wondering when we are to get a little warm weather, or, indeed, whether we shall get any at all before the monsoon breaks. We have been here since the 12th, and I do not believe we have seen the sun half a dozen times, while snow fell heavily every night from the 14th to the 26th; yesterday was a fine day, and rain is falling as I write. Four inches of snow *every* evening is not pleasant, and it entails heavy fatigues and consequent profanity upon everybody in camp."

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THE claims of district officers in the Central Provinces to hold charge of Commissionerships, when competent for the same, have not, it appears, been entirely ignored. It is quite settled that Mr. Fraser's acting appointment shall give him no right to supersede one distinguished Deputy Commissioner, whose services were not for the moment available, but who will receive permanent promotion to a Division when his turn comes. The claims of another officer of district experience are also, it is reported in an up-country paper, only set aside temporarily, for special reasons, and will be duly weighed when fresh opportunity offers.

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THE municipal authorities of [illegible] have drawn up a scheme of a proposed line of railway to run from Bezwada *via* the taluq town of Gudivada, a distance of about fifty miles. Mr. Furnivall, Agent of N. G. S. Railways, has estimated that the scheme will cost 32 lakhs, or Rs. 64,000 per mile. The country selected is reported to be unfavourable. It will have to run "across the drainage of the Delta, and over a tract of land notably low and liable to inundations from the sea." The advocates of the proposed line, however, are strongly of opinion, that the scheme, if carried out, will pay well.

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THE *Deccan Times* says:—Rajah Srinivasa Rao Bahadur, Assistant Secretary to Government, Irregular Troops, has been suspended from duty pending enquiry into some irregularities connected with the payment of troops. There is a rumour that the Commandant is also in trouble on the same account.

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THE *Statesman*, in reviewing the report of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, considers that that institution is doing a work of benevolence in India. "The Oriental," it says, "is the only Life Assurance Company in the country of purely Indian origin, and that it was founded for the express purpose of insuring native in addition to European lives. The existing European offices are all based upon the expectation of life amongst Europeans only, and as no tables of mortality were to be found showing the average duration of native life, the great English companies which had opened branch offices in the Presidency towns of India for the extension of their business, could hardly be blamed for confining the risks undertaken by them, to European lives only. It was eqully courageous and far-seeing that Mr. Slater conceived the important idea of founding an Indian office for the insurance of both native and European lives at the rates charged for Europeans. The special advantages which the Oriental offers to insurers, both European and native, were stated by the manager himself at some length before the annual meeting. Mr. Slater has reason, we believe, for affirming that 'there is certainly a glorious future for the Company.' His exertions merit it, as no greater service could be done to India, than the popularizing of life insurance amongst them. It is impossible not to feel interested in the success of an experiment that might have failed. A little less courage might have prevented the establishment of such an office altogether, and left the country for the next generation of years to complete dependence upon the great English and American offices. India cannot afford to remain apathetically dependent upon the enterprise of the Western nations, while Mr. Slater claims—and we believe with good ground—that as an actuary he has shewn of how many improvements the practice of our old and conservative English offices admits. He has done a great service to India, and the best acknowledgment that both Europeans and natives can make of it—is to support him in his enterprise."

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THE recent statement in a Bengal paper, which has made the round of the Indian press, to the effect that the mother of the Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore presented the Countess of Dufferin with a pearl necklace of great value when the latter paid her a visit a few days before her departure from Calcutta, is said to be quite unfounded.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The House of Commons read a second time, unopposed, Mr. Stanhope's Bill relative to the extension of powers for calling out the Volunteer and Yeomanry forces of the United Kingdom and for requisitioning transport in case of emergency.

## THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

ROME, MAY 10.

The Emperor of Brazil has recovered from his late serious illness.

## THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, MAY 10.

The Emperor Frederick rose from his bed at 11 a.m., to-day, and afterwards received the Ministers.

His Imperial Majesty's appetite is now good.

## DACOITY IN BURMA.

### ADVANCE OF TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, MAY 11.

Captain Raikes, Commissioner, Central Division, leaves for Kalewa to-day, having been detained by the non-arrival of the launch McIver.

The Kalewa column is to operate from Kalewa, Commanded by Major Gleig, of the Cheshire Regiment. Captain Noel, Rifle Brigade, commands the column which is to operate from Pouk. Kalewa is now occupied by the Deputy Commissioner with fifty military police besides the post of thirty rifles at Kaing. The Tonadwin post is also strengthened by twenty rifles from Shadaw.

The Kubo Valley Police Commandant has been asked to organize a column with 150 rifles and await orders, while Myoke of Kalewa is collecting boats for transport.

All troops will have advanced by to-morrow. The ex-Sawbwa Kale's presence with the Chins is denied. The bodies of Lieutenants Williamson and O'Dowda and two privates of the Munster Regiment, killed in the jungle near Leppagyin on [illegible] were discovered unmutilated.

[illegible] Punjabees embark from Rangoon to-[illegible] departure at such time being com-[illegible]

## [illegible] OF INDORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 11.

No one has been appointed to succeed Ragoonath Rao, Dewan of Indore. Attempts are being made to induce him to return.

## DECORATION FOR THE BURMA CAMPAIGN.

The First North Irish Division of the Royal Artillery paraded here this morning, when forty-three non-commissioned officers and men were presented with a medal and clasp for the Burma Campaign. General Smart, commanding the district, made an appropriate speech.

Conductor Grant, who was the first barrack master at Mandalay, also received a medal and clasp.

## *GAZETTE OF INDIA* NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The services of Mr. W. C. Macpherson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Norris is granted leave for one month from the 11th August.

Captain H. B. Thornhill, to be Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.

Colonel H. P. Peacock officiates as Resident of Jeypore, and Major J. H. [illegible] Nevill, as Political Agent at Tonk.

Mr. G. E. Irwin officiates as Under-Secretary, Foreign Department.

Furlough is granted to Captain E. W. Dun, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Smith, Captain E. D. F. Bignell, and Lieutenant C. H. Clay for one year each.

Mr. R. G. Macdonald officiates as Accountant. General, Public Works Department.

## FINANCIAL NEWS.

The financial results for 1887-88, are put down at more than three lakhs, better than the revised estimates of March last, which amounted to nearly four lakhs if special defence works are included. Salt realised in February and March half a lakh less than the previous year, probably owing to absorption of old stocks before the higher taxed new ones came into consumption.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with outward mails of 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 a.m., to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s.s. Berenice left here for Bombay this afternoon.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 3-16 |

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 99⅝ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 106 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 67⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. do. | 71⅝ |
| Bar Silver | 42 3-16 |

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £19,600,000 ; Dec., £700,000 ; public deposits, £5,600,000 ; Dec., £700,000 ; other deposits, £25,300,000 ; Inc., £400,000 ; other securities, £20,000,000 ; Inc., £300,000 ; notes and gold, £11,200,000 ; Dec., £500,000. The Bank's Reserve is 36 per cent. of the Liabilities.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, Interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, Interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, Interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, Interrupted.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.

Teheran and Amoor route interrupted near Albazinc.

Mauritius mail closes at Aden at noon this day.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, MAY 10.

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|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 81·7 |

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

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|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 79·0 |
| 10 a.m. | 84·9 |
| 2 p.m. | 87·6 |
| 4 p.m. | 87·1 |

THE Madras Government has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 47,440 for the survey establishment, &c., required for the Tank Restoration Scheme for the current year.

THE Wadi-Warangal Section of the N. G. S. Railway is to be amalgamated with No. 2 Section. Mr. C. B. Dunlop, District Engineer of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, has taken over charge of No. 2 Section from Mr. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, and the office at Kazipett will shortly be removed to Secunderabad. The Agent and Chief Engineer, the District Engineer, and the Traffic Manager left this for Dornakul on Tuesday last to make the necessary arrangements.

# LONDON IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 20.

ALL lions are worth going to see, whether they be fine young specimens born at the Zoo, or the latest foundlings of the genus "human various" that society introduces to our notice. The Honourable Ignatius Donnelly, the lion of the hour, is one doubly worth looking at, a unique lion of his kind, who spurns ordinary nineteenth century intellectual diet, and must needs grub up our dead and buried past to make a meal suited to his more exacting tastes. He is the lion who has unearthed the great cryptogram, with which he expects to turn our English world topsy-turvy, giving to Lord Bacon the plays that were Shakespeare's, and to Shakespeare, whom we have been from childhood taught to reverence, and to whose birthplace we have made pilgrimages ; to our old Shakespeare, whose bust we have enshrined in Westminster Abbey, nothing but abuse.

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Cards to view such a lion, to see him pace outside his own familiar bars, to hear him roar ; perhaps even to take the leonine paw in ours—cards that promised such treats as these were most acceptable. We went ; we saw him pace and heard him roar, and, shall I confess it, we are still unconvinced.

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The meeting was held, under the auspices of the Bacon Society, at Westminster Town Hall, and to judge by the numbers of pretty women as well as serious looking scholars present there was a good representation of the fashionable as well as the literary world of London.

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Mr. A. A. Watts, president of the Bacon Society, introduced the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, who is a short, stout man, of about fifty-five years of age, with a rather clever but not a very pleasant face, on account of its hard down lines, until it is lighted up by a smile or a laugh at some touch of humour, with which, indeed, Mr. Donnelly's somewhat dry subject was happily favoured. Mr. Donnelly looks, as his name suggests, Irish, though there is about him something also of the American besides the thin overlay of Yankee twang which does not disguise altogether the voice of the Celt, deep and full but sing-song, rising in excitement to an exasperating treble.

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Mr. Donnelly spoke easily, though he owned to a little trepidation at facing our mighty prejudice, what he called, our broad blank wall of national superstition. The voice of the people, he said, was against him, and the voice of the people was supposed to be the voice of God, but the voice of the people was not the voice of God when it called out "Crucify Him, Crucify Him !" nineteen centuries ago, nor was it the voice of God when it persecuted Galileo, whose followers were smaller in number than the Baconians of to-day. If audacious smiles help an argument, then we must needs be convinced by Mr. Donnelly, who does not hesitate to speak of his doctrines in the same breath as Galileo's and even Christ's. The progress of mankind, he told us, consisted in one generation's undoing the mistakes and errors of the preceding. This is a poor plea for our adoption of Mr. Donnelly's views. If such has been the usual progress of mankind, the generation that succeeded Shakespeare's must have set the question straight, and there is no more to be said. But if not, it is still a poor plea for our making a change in our belief unless we have almost a miraculous confirmation of its truth, for according to Mr. Donnelly the next generation will be employed in correcting our errors.

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Prompted by Mr. Donnelly's remarks, and being a trouble-saving individual, I have compiled a table of the changes on the subject of the authorship of the plays, which each generation (allowing each generation a run of fifty years) has undergone since Shakespeare's time up to the present.

In or about 1615—Shakespeare died, leaving a generation who believed he wrote the plays.
1665—This generation reversed the opinion of its predecessor.
1715—The voice of the people declared Shakespeare the true playwright.
1765—Progress required a change and Shakespeare was dethroned.
1815—Shakespeare more highly thought of than ever.
1865 The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly conceived that the author was Bacon.
1888 and 1890—Having read the great cryptogram we all believe in Bacon.
1915—Alas ! the time to reverse the last generation's judgment is come !

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Query : Is it worth troubling our heads on the subject ? But to retrace our steps to the lecture. Mr. Donnelly with the aid of diagrams showed us how. by multiplication of the words in certain columns, by the number of the page, and by counting up the page and counting downwards through another, he found the key to the great cipher story. He did not tell us very much about it, only enough to inspire enthusiasts to buy his book, "The Great Cryptogram," which will come out on the 1st of May. Mr. Donnelly says, it took him fifteen years to write, and a man who saw it says it would take any ordinary mortal at least four years to understand it. Whether the cipher story be correct or not, which is quite beyond me to say, it is evident that the discovery has been attained by great patience and diligent study. The pity of it is, that so clever a man, as Mr. Donnelly undoubtedly is, has not spent his years on something more useful. Mr. Donnelly asked did the world desire to worship a fraud ? I think the world would answer no, if the fraud is likely to be injurious. But nothing we can say, or do now, will raise Bacon or lower Shakespeare's social status. If strong measures would bring back such clever useful ghosts we might be tempted to try them, for we badly want some one to write us a set of good new plays.

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At St. James's Theatre the Kendals are playing the "Wife's Secret," and in spite of their clever acting, and the splendid mounting and accessories of the piece, it undoubtedly drags, especially towards the beginning of the last act, where the denouement should come but does not, until one is quite out of patience with the author who could spin out and spoil a play with trivialities.

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The period is 1655, when the Cavaliers were hiding from the roundheads after a defeat. Lord Arden, brother of Lady Eveline Amyott, begs of his sister to give him shelter unknown to her husband, who is his enemy. Unwillingly enough she hides him in her bower chamber. Of course, some one spies him out, and suspicion of his wife's playing him false is suggested to Sir Walter Amyott, who will not believe her guilty till he sees her at night stealing into her bower room to say good-bye before her brother attempts his escape. Then he accuses her and spurns her, and it is in this scene that the woeful stupidity of the wife in not seeing that her husband has reason to suspect something wrong in her conduct becomes so tiresome and aggravating to the audience. Through several scenes he spurns and she importunes, until the *finale* comes, discovering the identity of the brother. Mrs. Kendal looked very handsome in a white satin dress, made after the fashion of a portrait of Vandyk's ; full sleeves to the elbow, bodice cut low on the shoulders, and a simple graceful train. It is true, and it is a pity that she grows too old for such parts, for she acts them very sweetly ; but on the stage now, realism is carried out thoroughly, and the young wife is expected to be really young—the child, a real child ; the baby, a genuine baby ; only the young girl may play the boy, for the fun of the thing, I suppose, and perhaps to save very young boys, who must appear as such, the anguish of shaving off their incipient moustaches.

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Miss Fanny Brough as Maud a bright young maid who has to fashion her frivolous tongue to puritan phrases, is very smart, and adds a little fun to the play, which is really wanted. The other parts are well supported, and the scenery is realistic and really beautiful ; and though I felt that a vigorous pruning would improve the latter half, I thoroughly enjoyed it. This is a shameful admission to make without a blush, (and I own I am not blushing as I write) when, in an article on "Theatre-going" in the *Congregational Review*, the conclusion is drawn that while theatre-going need not be pronounced absolute sin, it is nevertheless inexpedient. Alack ! alack ! it is a sorry thing to belong to a world that is growing too good. So we must change the subject.

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I picked up a new book lately that interested me, "The Principles of the Art of Conversation," by Professor Mahaffy of Trinity College, Dublin. The subject, though one of the widest scope and open to all who have a tongue to wag, is one that has very seldom been touched upon in book or lecture. To show fitness for writing his book Professor Mahaffy tells us in his preface that he has thought long on the subject, that he has lived in a country where the practice of conversation is confessedly on a high level, and he has listened to many good conversations in order to bring his theories to a practical test.

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The dedication, "To my silent friends," is rather cruel, as in the course of the book he pounces on the silent members of society rather fiercely and condemns them for selfishly listening and enjoying the talk of others while not endeavouring to contribute themselves. Professor Mahaffy tells us that whatever contempt the North-American Indian or the Mahommedan Tartar may feel for talking as mere chatter, it is agreed among us that people must meet frequently, both men and women, and that not only is it agreeable to talk, but that it is a matter of common courtesy to say something, even when there is hardly anything to say. Yes, even when there is nothing to say, Professor Mahaffy, politeness obliges us often to rack our brains for some triviality, and common-sense makes us feel foolish when we have said it. That many men and women owe the whole of a great success in life to this gift and nothing else, is a fact which we can mostly corroborate. I asked a barrister friend lately how he accounted for the success of a brother barrister, who was not noted for his talents. "Oh ! he has a fascinating tongue," was the reply, "he says such pretty things to the solicitors' wives that they get their husbands to give him plenty to do." There is no doubt that the gift of saying pretty things is very valuable, and if it could be taught no accomplishment would be more studied, but though we may improve ourselves in speaking there can be no conversational rules laid down, for if anything in the world ought to be spontaneous it is conversation, says the professor. "To take up," he says, "what others say in easy comment, to give in return something which will please, to stimulate the silent and morose out of their vapours and surprise them into good humour, to lead while one seems to follow—this is the real aim of good conversation. How can such a Protean impalpable acquirement be in any way an art depending on rules ?" Though there can be no rules no teaching of the art of conversation by specimens, Professor Mahaffy gives a number of criticisms on manner, on what to say and what to avoid, some being funny in their extreme. In the company of a man who has married his third wife you must not, he says, talk about Bluebeard, you must not make up your company too much of the smart and the slow, for they will aggravate one another, and you must not invite two or three show-off talkers. as they are apt to neutralize one another and produce no effect. Each is supposed to be afraid of the other, or jealous of the other, and so wanting in that spontaneity or abandon only attained in a congenial atmosphere. This is not, according to Professor Mahaffy, a faul. in his countryman's wits, of whom a wise English friend often remarked : "There is no use in asking one Irishman to dinner ; you must ask another to draw him out." The book, though pedantic in style, is very readable ; and, I daresay, many people would find the suggestions in it useful.

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The season for the summer picture shows has come round again, and yesterday through the courtesy of the President and Council of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours I had the pleasure of seeing the new pictures, which seem to me quite equal to the show of the preceding years. There are, indeed, some larger subjects and more figure pictures than usual, and this, I think, a good sign, for water-colour is capable of accomplishing more than the delicate little album sketches for which so long it was almost entirely devoted. Of course, there are richer and deeper effects to be got in oils, but for purity and delicacy of sky and clouds, and foliage, and diaphanous tissues, there is nothing like water-colour.

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Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald's Ariel—

On the bat's back I do fly
After summer merrily—

as an instance of the lightness and transparency that can be produced by water-colour. The distant landscape appears through the fairy's wing, and gives one the effect of airiness that no oils could convey. "Doleful Dumps," by John Tenniel, is full of character and admirably finished. "He is Coming," by N. Cipriani, is a delicate little piece of colouring, a pretty Venetian looking from a doorway at an approaching Gondola. "A Small Rebel," an Indian sketch, by Miss Jane M. Dealy, R.T., is very clever. There is a small dark naughty little chap clinging to an interesting looking little elder sister, the whole pleasantly managed so as to throw out the dusky children and give them prominence in the picture. "The Morning Swim," by Ed. H. Fahey, R. T., is a charming piece of water, misty, hot and inviting, so that one envies the two pink boys who are preparing to make a plunge into its cool depths.

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At the private view to-morrow, I shall have the pleasure of again looking round the rooms, and so I shall defer my descriptions of other pictures till next week.

# THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read the letter of your correspondent, "J. de S.," in which he acknowledges that the Bishop of Damaun is only honorary Archbishop of Cranganore ; but he attempts to justify the omission of the words *ad honorem*, to which I drew attention, by stating that they are superfluous words, and that no harm can arise by their omission. In this I cannot agree with him, nor I suppose you will, for there is a great difference between honorary and real archbishops ; it is only the latter who are *de jure* entitled to be styled his Grace the Most Reverend. I can quite understand the desire in certain quarters to put Dr. Da Costa, the Bishop of Damaun, on a par with Dr. Porter, the Archbishop of Bombay ; but the attempt can only create a smile ; for one is only an honorary archbishop of a defunct archdiocese while the other is real archbishop of the Bombay archdiocese. If the omission of the words *ad honorem* should continue in future, I shall not be surprised to hear of a second Papal reminder to the Bishop. I presume "J. de S." is not ignorant of the fact that Government is very particular in distinguishing surgeons from honorary surgeons, and even our Governor, who is honorary colonel of the Bombay Volunteers, is always styled so.

Now, as regards the other point, as to whether the Archbishop of Goa is head of the Roman Catholic Indian Hierarchy, I maintain that he is not, and I take my stand on the Bull *Humanæ Salutis* establishing the Catholic Hierarchy in India, on which important Pontifical decree I put much more faith than on any post-prandial speeches at banquets held at Goa, and which are often imperfectly reported. The present Archbishop of Goa, though he is Primate of the East and Patriarch *ad honorem*, has really no power or jurisdiction over the other archbishops and bishops composing the hierarchy (excepting over the three Portuguese Bishops of the Goa or Padroado province) ; the entire hierarchy is under the immediate and sole supervision and direction of Monsignor Ajuti, the Apostolic Delegate for India. The Archbishop of Goa, as Primate and Patriarch *pro. tem.*, takes precedence over the other archbishops, and by especial concession is to preside the Synodal Councils, but nothing more. His position is very different from that of the Patriarch of Lisbon, who has jurisdiction over the entire Episcopate of Portugal.

May 10. A CATHOLIC.

# CALENDAR—MAY, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... May 19th, 3h. 56·1m. a.m.
Full Moon ......... ,, 25th, 6h. 31·4m., p.m.

| Days. | Engagements, &c. | Sun-Rise. H. M. | Sun-Set. H. M. | High Water. H. M. | Low Water. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sat. 12 | Oriental S. & W. Co. Meeting, 3 p.m.<br>Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co. Meeting, 3-30 p.m.<br>Gaiety Theatre: Stanly's Co., 9 p.m. | 5 28 | 6 24 | 0 20 a | 5 32m<br>6 2 a |
| Sun. 13 | Sunday after Ascension.<br>English mail expected per s.s. Assam.* | 5 28 | 6 25 | 0 1m<br>0 48 a | 5 55m<br>6 25 a |
| Mon. 14 | Indian Oil Mill and Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.<br>Treacher & Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m.<br>Annual Meeting, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Cathedral School, 5-30 p.m. | 5 27 | 6 25 | 0 31m<br>1 20 a | 6 22m<br>6 57 a |
| Tu. 15 | Volunteer Club Dance. | 5 27 | 6 25 | 1 3m<br>1 57 a | 6 55m<br>7 35 a |
| Wed. 16 | Town Council, 3 p.m.<br>Annual Meeting, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Cathedral School, 5-30 p.m. | 5 27 | 6 26 | 1 37m<br>2 33 a | 7 34m<br>8 24 a |
| Thr. 17 | …….. | 5 26 | 6 26 | 2 16m<br>3 26 a | 8 21m<br>9 25 a |
| Fri. 18 | Departure of the English mail per s. s. Shannon. | 5 26 | 6 27 | 3 14m<br>4 24 a | 9 20m<br>10 51 a |

*Left Aden at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, 8th instant.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flower should use Kemp & CO.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

# NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent writes under date April 20 :—Primrose Day was marked by perfect April weather. Sunshine (just a little) alternated with showers which, in heaviness and force, would have done no discredit to an early period of a good monsoon season in Bombay. The day has been a great success from the point of view of the Beaconsfield cult. The day has been a great disappointment to Primrose Knights, and Dames, and Companions ; it is clear the folly is dying away. Such are the statements we find in last evening's and this morning's papers. You shall take your choice. When observers disagree so diametrically who shall decide ? The *St. James's Gazette* is very emphatic on one side. "Primrose Day," says that journal, "has never been more generally observed by the wearing of the flower than is the case to-day." Equally emphatic are the assurances on the other side. If I had judged by what I saw yesterday morning I should have said the Deniers were right, for, compared with other years, the number of people wearing the pretty pale flower were few. In the afternoon, however, it was different, and in the suburbs especially, every second person or more wore the Conservative emblem. The cult is not dying out. Lord Beaconsfield is dead and his memory, associated with a pretty modest spring flower, is a greater and more potent force in Conservative circles than he was when alive. A like state of things will happen when Mr. Gladstone dies. If the Irish are in a hurry for Home Rule they might do worse than pray for the early decease of the Liberal leader !

Mr. Chamberlain's many feastings and self-congratulations over his treaty-making in America are now seen to have been a little premature. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate have reported against the acceptance of the Treaty, and it is certain to be rejected by the Republican majority in the Senate. This has been foreseen from the first. Nothing but a desire to make things pleasant for his Radical Unionist allies could have induced Lord Salisbury to send an envoy so unpopular in the United States with a large section of the population. The Marquis acted in a kindly spirit politically ; he will now have to pay for his mistaken kindness.

Matthew Arnold died on Sunday last, exactly the death he wished to die,—suddenly, without warning, with no pomp or terrible grief of parting, and, apparently, painlessly. Higher and more complete testimony to character, to attainments, to friendship, could not be given than have been those which have appeared in journals of all politics, of all creeds. The most flattering and most discriminating of them, to my mind, appears in a religious journal, devoted to evangelical non-conformity and culture. I am not going to attempt any record of Matthew Arnold's life and attainments. But there may, in the many accounts which have been published, be room for a personal reminiscence. It was my good fortune, just four years ago, less six weeks, to be one of a coaching party from Trafalgar Square through the South-Western counties to the coast of Cornwall. Our host was a well-known American, who has visited India and who has written a book on that Empire. Among my fellow-guests were Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and their two daughters. We took up the Arnolds at Cobham, and after the first half-hour and acquaintanceship had been made they were among the merriest of our party. More perfect *bonhomie* than that of Matthew Arnold's, and more hearty enjoyment and refined jollity than his I do not expect to see. Whenever there was fun going on, which was two-thirds of the time, he was always foremost in it. When lunch time arrived day by day, it was always our practice to trespass on the prettiest meadows, where there was a running stream which we could find. William Black, the creator of "The Princess of Thule," volunteered to cool the champagne in the running brook. Matthew Arnold's interest in this operation was touching. The Siamese twins were never more jointly interested in any matter than were the novelist and the poet-critic in the cooling properties of flowing water in the early part of June. Any one curious as to the figure this austere critic could cut, when on pleasure bent, should turn over the pages of "The Chronicle of the Coach," by Mr. J. D. Champlin, an American litterateur of the party, while on a certain page in *Harper's Magazine* will be found a sketch in which a philosopher's wrestling with a champagne cork may excite amusement. The supercilious, not to say conceited, tone and manner of Matthew Arnold's writings never revealed itself in his conversation during our journeyings—except, once, in a secondary sense. One of the younger Arnold ladies, at dinner table, entertained those nearest to us with a scornful description of Mr. Spurgeon's preaching at the Tabernacle as viewed from the high and airy regions where dwelleth not the God in whom Spurgeon believes, but "a Power, not ourselves, which makes for righteousness." Matthew Arnold's death leaves a blank in English literary and educational circles, and for many a long day we shall miss those scoldings in the *Nineteenth Century* which have irritated far more than they have informed the least sensitive of readers, always excepting that austere philosopher-Puritan, John Morley, respecting whom I repeat a charming little story in one of my political paragraphs.

# MILITARY NEWS.

THE new Pioneer Regiment at Jhelum are constructing their lines very rapidly, and in a short time the whole of the buildings should be ready.

AT a court-martial recently held in Bombay, privates Thomas Bolton and Alfred Pearse, both belonging to the Gloucestershire Regiment, were brought up for trial on charges of breach of military discipline, in that on the 22nd April last, while at Deolali, they lost through neglect their clothing and military necessaries. They were each sentenced to forty-two days' rigorous imprisonment, and to be put under stoppages of pay until each should make good the value of the lost articles.

# FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

May 12.—Month of Ramazan commences.
Wellington Races and Ootacamund Steeplechases.
Rangoon Spring Races.
Quetta Spring Meeting.
,, 14.—Small Causes Court closes.
Quetta Polo Tournament.
,, 15.—Wellington Races and Ootacamund Steeplechases.
Volunteer Club Dance.
Rangoon Spring Races.
,, 16.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
,, 17.—Rangoon Spring Races.
,, 18.—Departure of M. S. Shannon.
,, 19.—Rangoon Spring Races.
,, 20.—Pentecost.
Whit Monday (Bank holiday).
,, 22.—Holiday at Law Offices.
Departure of M. S. Assam.
,, 23.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
,, 24.—The Queen-Empress' Birthday.
Pachmari Sky Races.
,, 26.—Pachmari Sky Races.
,, 29.—Departure of M. S. Thames.
,, 30.—Derby Day.
Town Council, 3 p.m.
June 4.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
,, 5.—Simla Races.
,, 7.—Simla Races.
July 24.—Bangalore Races.
,, 26.—Bangalore Races.
,, 28.—Bangalore Races.
,, 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
,, 9.—Poona Sky Races.
,, 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 25.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 20.—Poona Races.
,, 22.—Poona Races.
,, 25.—Poona Races.
,, 27.—Poona Races.
,, 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
,, 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
,, 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

# THE FORT MUSEUM.

ON reading that the Bombay Natural History Society felt itself "cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd" and was turning its attention to the discovery of the best means of shaking off its fetters and extending its usefulness, the first thought which occurred to many people was that the scene of the Society's past successes was to be forsaken, and the cosy, spick and span premises in the Fort were likely to deteriorate into common-place shops and offices. But this is not so. When Mr. H. M. Phipson suggested to the Society the desirability of establishing a zoological garden of its own for the accommodation of animals, the offer of which he had been obliged to decline, he had in his mind the early history of the "finest collection of live animals in the world, the one in London, which was originally started by and had throughout been under the sole management of a private scientific society." And when asked whether the establishment of a garden would necessitate the erection of a museum within its limits and the removal of the valuable collection of natural history specimens from the Fort, he quoted the same precedent—"We shall keep it here, carry on the same work we have done here, have our head-quarters here just as the Zoological Society in London has its head-quarters in Hanover-square and publishes its reports there." There is much comfort to be derived from this ; for although a premonitory warning is displayed in gold letters on a little blackboard that the place is "for members only," it is utterly disregarded, and even the little blackboard itself must by this time be convinced that the legend it bears is but a hollow mockery. Not a day passes without some group of strangers crossing the threshold, and being met by Mr. Phipson, who reveals the treasures of the place, and explains them with such simplicity and pleasantry as a professional showman could never hope to acquire. To be sure, Mr. Phipson will show the visitor the *Vulpes Bengalensis* ; but should he meet no response, and a vacant look reveal to him the untutored state of the visitor's mind, he will torture him no further, but explain that it is a Bengal fox, and will speak in the mother tongue thenceforward. It is pleasanter to be talked to in this way. Besides, Mr. Phipson can tell the history of almost every specimen in the whole of the extensive collection, and the ordinary visitor is far more entertained by the stories than he would be by a series of scientific disquisitions.

### EARLY DAYS.

The Society first met in the Victoria and Albert Museum at Byculla, where a handful of enthusiasts read papers to one another. No progress at all was made until they agreed to meet in the Fort, in a room Mr. Phipson placed at their disposal. Their numbers began to increase immediately, and to-day the membership numbers upwards of four hundred and twenty. The museum, almost incredible as it may appear, is but four years old. Additions to the collections are of daily occurrence, and they are now so extensive as to have almost outgrown the building, and the ability of the honorary curator, unassisted, to preserve them. The services of a paid assistant had to be procured. No efficient person could be secured ; so the Society wisely resolved to train an assistant. A boy was taken from the Scottish Orphanage and is now doing very well. This is fortunate, for had Mr. Phipson ever resolved upon taking a prolonged holiday, had been laid aside by illness, or had been bitten by a cobra, the living animals in the museum must have perished and ruin and desolation have made ravages among the "still life."

### SNAKES.

Mr. Phipson has never ceased to mourn the loss of his favourite King Cobra, whose skin, twelve feet in length, hangs on a wall in a corner of the room opposite another which measures three feet longer. There is a live cobra, however, only a few feet away, and the reptile and its owner seem to understand one another thoroughly. "He is perfectly tame," Mr. Phipson assures the visitor, as he strokes the cobra's hood and gives his head a friendly shake. Such may be the case ; but it appears that the reptile is in possession of its full natural faculties, and its fangs, though small, are intact. According to Mr. Phipson's theory, however, a cobra never bites the hand which holds it and, though it may strike blindly at anything else in close proximity, in order to regain its freedom, the hand which holds it, even if well down its body, is "as safe as though encased in a gauntlet of iron." "It often comes and plays about my desk," said he, "while I am at work." "And if it should happen to bite you ?" he was asked. "Well, if Dr. Vincent Richard's process should fail, the Society would have to find another man to run the show in about two hours." Snake-charmers, Mr. Phipson writes down as "frauds." A snake-charmer knows no more about a snake and can do no more with one than he. The method of working on Sunday last by the reputed charmer at Mazagon of endeavouring to make the snake rebite the wound it had already made, he had never before heard of ; but he assumed that the man, feeling bound to make some pretence of knowledge, thought that would answer his purpose, as it did—too well.

### PYTHONS.

Not far from the cobra is a cage containing pythons, and among them the interesting specimen which was experimented upon a year ago. From the report which was published at the conclusion of the period of observation it was found that the snake had eaten twenty-three rats, three hens, three crows, and one kestrel, all of which were given to it alive. It is worthy of note that the rats, on being placed in the cage, appeared to take little or no notice of the snake. They would frequently run over its coils in their efforts to find a way out of the cage, and on occasions, when the snake remained quiet for a time, they would frequently approach it, smell it, and even bite it. The hens appeared to have even less instinctive fear of the snake, and would, if left to themselves for a short time, commence scratching and picking up grains in the cage. The crows, on the other hand, showed considerable apprehension of the danger. During the cold weather, from 21st December to 13th April, a period of 113 days, the snake refused food and remained in a very sluggish, sleepy condition. Large snakes, it has been found, will go for a whole year without taking food, and this, as Mr. Phipson jocularly remarks, is one of the advantages of having snakes as pets rather than any other living thing. If a bird or a rabbit is neglected for a day the chances are it dies. With a snake it is not so. Their food is usually placed inside the cage alive. When the snake is ready for a meal it darts at its prey, coils round it and breaks its spine ; then it swallows rat, fowl or crow, "holus-bolus." The cobra, which lives on young rats and sparrows, bites its prey and waits until it dies from the effects of the bite before consuming it.

### LIVING ANIMALS.

Among the various other living specimens in the museum are a six-feet crocodile, several yearling crocodiles, two panther cubs, a young hyæna, a Ceylon carpet snake, some African birds, a red Malabar squirrel, chameleons, scorpions, whip snakes, tree snakes, and last but not least interesting, "a Burmese gold fish with an abnormal tail." The diminutive fish, which swims gaily about in a little glass bowl, was brought by Captain Moore, of H. M. S. Bacchante, who obtained it somewhere in Burma whilst on a cruise in his vessel. Its body is very much like other gold fishes, but it has two tails instead of one, as though nature had been inquiring into the desirability of applying the principle of twin-screw propulsion to fishes. There is no room in the Society's present quarters for many living specimens, and the necessity for the proposed zoological garden has become daily more apparent. Having so many students of natural history and so many shikaris as members of the Society, the offers of new living specimens are of very frequent occurrence, and there is now no room for more.

### MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS.

Among the miscellaneous specimens is the collection of snakes—possibly the most extensive and best preserved collection in India. The heads of deer are as numerous as they are handsome ; there is a baby shark, a crow's nest made of soda-water bottle wires, a scorpion, preserved in the act of simultaneous twin parturition ; the head of a monster sheep of Kashgar with a horn growing at the extremity of its ear ; a Malabar carp, weighing 40 lbs., caught by Mr. Phipson on Christmas Day, a year ago, twelve miles from Poona. It was landed in about thirty-five minutes with a single gut on a 16-feet rod. Having been landed it was skinned, eaten, (or a part of it was), and then the skin was stuffed and mounted by Mr. Phipson for the Society. There is a new specimen of the taxidermist's art illustrative of the habits of the crocodile. Three full-grown crocodiles are represented at play by a pool of water : one is disappearing in a cave near to, while last year's young plods about in the vicinity of a deposit of half hidden eggs. A few yards away are some trophies of the Guzerat pig-sticking contest—two capital tuskers which fell to Mr. Symons' spear. There is an almost endless assortment of bird skins which as yet are not seen to fullest advantage, not being stuffed or mounted. But it is pleasing to learn that the Society recognises the desirability of carrying out this work, and that something like ninety game-birds are now in England being mounted. Then there is a dolphin, which was caught off Malabar Point and mounted by Mr. E. L. Barton ; a "neat thing in lizards" as Mr. Phipson styles a spiked-backed specimen ; a trap-door spiders' nest, eggs innumerable, two hundred specimens of fish, and a vast stock of other more or less interesting creatures. Prettiest among the skins is that of a black panther which met its fate in a singular manner. It seems, the poor beast was indiscreet enough to visit a tiger's kill, and was in the act of devouring some of it when it was discovered. Pouncing upon it, the tiger broke the poor panther's spine, and then left both it and the kill. Colonel Peyton, who was in wait for the tiger, immediately secured the panther, but as it had not fallen by his own hand, the gallant sportsman refused to add it to his trophies, and sent it on to the Society.

### THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

Under the same roof the Anthropological Society has the nucleus of a good museum. Foremost in its collection is a skeleton and seven skulls of Rock Veddas of Ceylon. There are here, too, stone coffins, human remains, curious weapons and implements, and a store of other things, too numerous to particularise. But one matter which is worthy of notice is the first of a proposed series of coloured busts representing the typical features, puggree and pooja marks of the various races and castes in Bombay. The collection of relics and interesting objects belonging to this Society, together with that of the Natural History Society, with which it is affiliated, forms a museum of great value which the societies will be able to extend at such time as the latter is permitted to remove its living possessions to some more suitable locality.

### THE PROPOSED "ZOO."

"IT is no use trying to improve the zoological collection in Victoria Gardens," says Mr. Phipson. The few animals at present kept there are in a satisfactory condition, but the Municipality cannot reasonably be expected to form a collection at the expense of the ratepayers, and as Government has decided that no charge be made for admission to those gardens no revenue can be hoped for, which would otherwise defray the costs of the animals' maintenance. But if a garden could be established somewhere in Bombay, to which a charge for admission might be made, it would quickly become self-supporting. "Get a giraffe and a hippopotamus," says Mr. Phipson, "throw open the gates on native holidays, charge an anna a head and a half anna for children, and the people will go in lakhs to see them. Properly managed, I believe, it would bring us in a permanent and sufficient revenue. It would be widely appreciated by the public, and, besides, the educational effect would be very great." When opened, Mr. Phipson says, the garden would very speedily be stocked with animals, so numerous and so varied are the specimens which are now offered and refused. The site which commends itself most to the committee at present is that at Chowpathi, along the Siri Road, towards the Ladies' Gymkhana. It is at present a miserable swamp, unbuilt except for a few poor hovels, but it might be easily turned into a suitable ground. Being right under the Malabar Hill Reservoir, Mr. Phipson urges that the com-[illegible] of leakage might well be utilised to supply the fresh-water tanks of the aquarium.

### AN AQUARIUM.

What is most wanted in Bombay, according to Mr. Phipson, is a marine and fresh-water aquarium. If the site were the one he prefers, salt-water for the marine fishes might be easily pumped up from Back bay, whilst the leakages, or the springs, or whatever they may prove to be, will furnish sufficient supply of fresh water for the river fishes. As he observes, the future historian will remark with surprise that a maritime race like the English should have been in India so long without taking any action to improve the fisheries of the country. We ought to take the matter up, Mr. Phipson thinks. As he points out, the fish to be obtained in the market are merely caught in shallow and to some extent dirty water near the coast. Fish caught in thirty fathoms of water are much superior. But the trawler is unknown, tank fishing boats were never heard of, whilst the steam tender to carry the fish from the boats to shore, has not even been dreamt of. The consequence is that fish brought from the market early in the morning is never really fresh, the land winds which prevail at night prevent the fishing boats reaching shore till breakfast time. The employment of steam tender would remedy this defect for it would land the fish by daybreak. Were there only trawlers, fish which we now regard as rare would become common ; and the sole, though as we now see it, a very paltry, inferior fish, would be shown to be almost equal to that of England. According to Mr. Phipson, the experiment is to be tried, as a Hull capitalist, interested in deep sea fishing, is about to send out steam trawler to test the thirty fathom water some miles out, and to bring in fish from the clear, clean sands. There are excellent soles, herring and mackerel, or their near relations, to be found in Indian waters, and the experiment would seem to be well worth a trial. Doubtless the Society, if its wings were not tied, would be able to impart the wished-for information, and thus their efforts, besides being instructive, will prove of benefit to the fisher folk of Colaba, and not only so, but to the entire fish-eating community of Bombay.

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FOR a wonder, writes a Paris correspondent, M. Zola has turned his talents to the production of a volume which promises to be free from filth. His new work, "Le Reve," is, strange to say, almost of the "goody-goody" order, and might be read on a Sunday night by Mrs. Grundy and all her daughters. The transformation is wonderful, and when the book appears in due course it will no doubt take the world by surprise. M. Zola's new heroine is a lady called Angelique Marie, quite a name for a nun. She is an outcast, who has been reared by "poor, but honest," people, who make ecclesiastical vestments and robes. At fifteen Angelique meets Felicien, an utterly good young man. He is rich, brave, and in fact, a paragon of the old stereotyped stamp. The dream or *Reve* of Angelique is to wed her lover, and she does so. The psychological power of M. Zola is well brought out in his analysis of Angelique's character, as she gradually shakes off the influence of the wicked Rougon-Macquart surroundings in which she passed her early days, and emerges into the grace and gentleness of a life passed under the shadow of a Cathedral. There is a good bishop in M. Zola's story, whose character seems to have been suggested to the author by the "Abbe Constantin." This is the idea of "Le Reve" ; but it would, of course, be difficult to pronounce a judgment on the work before it is completed. By composing a few similar volumes, and by burning much of what he has written before, M. Zola may become an Academician yet.

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# SCIENTIFIC NOTES ON THE CRUISE OF THE INVESTIGATOR.—I.

THE Indian Marine Survey-boat Investigator returned to Bombay on Tuesday from a cruise to the Andaman Islands. She was accompanied on the trip by Mr. F. J. Daley as officiating naturalist who, in a well-kept diary, records his observations, not only on scientific subjects, but on things in general, which are full of interest. Appended are extracts from the diary which Mr. Daley has placed at our disposal :—

MONDAY, 17th October.—The Investigator, with a fully efficient crew of 124 hands, all told, No. 1 party (boat), three lascars for the Quangtung and a guest, left her moorings, at 4-5 p. m., for Porebunder, a spot on the coast of Guzerat, where it is proposed to leave No. 1 Boat party, under the command of Lieut. M. H. Smyth, R. N., for a couple of months for surveying purposes. We paddled out, the majority of us leaving few regrets behind us, after our long stay of five months' in Bombay. As we rounded the lowlands of Colaba in a nor-west course, it was interesting to watch a school of "sea-pigs" (Delphinidæ) rising and sinking so regularly in their movements of swimming, and travelling in the same direction as ourselves. This class of Cetacea are extremely common in these waters.

TUESDAY, 18th.—Awoke at 5-30 a.m. from the noise of washing and scrubbing decks ; morning very pleasant and cool ; out of sight of land ; steaming about 5½ knots ; the vessel keeping very steady. At 6 p.m. passed Diu Head, a poverty-stricken Portuguese settlement. Surveyed by No. 1 Boat Party cruise, 1885-86.

WEDNESDAY, 19th.—Arrived Porebunder this morning.

### POREBUNDER.

THURSDAY, 20th.—Left Porebunder this morning at 6-30 a.m. last, proved pretty chilly on the bridge where I slept, combined with a certain amount of rolling of the ship, due to the swell. I believe the place originally belonged to the British, but after a time was given up. The town in the distance looks like all other Eastern towns—a collection of mud houses built one upon the other in a crowded way. It boasts of a light-house, apparently of a good height, and has the semblance of a fortification surrounding the city. A place, probably of some importance, trade or otherwise, judging from the facts of a Resident being there, and last evening one of Sheppard's boats (steamers) anchored with a cargo of pilgrims or passengers ; also landed No. 1 party for surveying purposes. Orders, given early in the day by the Captain for no one to go ashore, scarcely necessary, considering the state of the sea, requiring a hard pull there and back. No harbour whatever, but a creek or river runs east behind the town. Temperature at this place was certainly 10 degrees lower than at Bombay, proving and justifying my efforts in the direction of serge suits for the lascars. Day fine, very little swell on.

FRIDAY, 21st.—Sounded this morning at 9-30, obtaining a bottom at 1,315 fathoms. Specimen brought up of mud consisted of whitish glob. ooze with the usual upper reddish strata. On analysis the ooze consisted principally of Orbulina and Arenaceon tests, with a few Priopod shells—few diatoms were discoverable. Made a second sounding about 5 p. m. ; depth 1,630 fathoms. Amount of bottom brought up too small to make any detailed examination, but generally its character was much like this morning's sample. Had the surface net in swing to try and capture a live foramenfera to add to the evidence or otherwise of their living on the surface. A case of anæmia presented itself among the lascars, characterized with swollen limbs, debility, loss of appetite, and pains confined to the legs. Latterly many of these cases have presented themselves while in Bombay ; in fact, one case died, owing no doubt to his faith and reliance in any amount of bloodletting, in preference to the discipline of a hospital. The treatment that recommends itself best in these case are good big doses of Ti, Ferri [illegible]

SATURDAY, 22nd.—6 a. m. sounded again, with the result of a bottom at 1,300 fathoms. Specimen of mud very small from the above soundings and our approach to the Laccadives we seem to be approaching a bank. Had the net down 5 fathoms for an hour, but the yield was miserable, principally copepods and sagitta, with a very interesting specimen of a minute cuttlefish. Sounded again ; found bottom at 1,110 fathoms.

SUNDAY, 23rd.—Sounded this morning ; bottom obtained 1,120 fathoms ; the tube like last evening being very successful in bringing up fair quantities of mud ; general character as usual, but perhaps colour slightly darker, approaching slate. Sounded again about 9 30 a.m. with line from side of ship up to 70 fathoms, but obtained no bottom. At 2 p.m., bottom obtained in 25 fathoms (Pedid's shoal), on this occasion used Ball's dredge, leaving it down and hour. The result obtained, particularly in the tangles, dragging it slowly along for about three-quarter of an was very fair, giving us and amount of dead coral, annelios, crabs of all sorts, and a beautiful specimen of a sea urchin. The dredge was again lowered with as much the same result as before. At 5 p.m. another shoal of sea-pigs passed by, but in opposite direction to us.

### THE LACCADIVES.

MONDAY, 24th.—2 a.m., awakened up by the noise and din of a sudden squall, accompanied with rain, which pretty soon sent flying to other places those exposed on deck. Hard-a-starboard I understood meant putting her head into it ; it was pretty strong for the time it lasted, about half an hour. At 9 a. m., sighted the Laccadives, having a fine view of a barrier reef and lagoon as we gradually approached ; anchored off the south corner, about half a mile from shore in 10 fathoms of water. Before anchoring we were met by several fishing boats belonging to the Island, in one being a chuprassi wearing the usual badge of his dignity—a very poor symbol considering that he is the only official on the Island—being king, doctor, and chief in one. When brought on deck, he reported the state of the people being very sickly, and from his description we understood there were some cases of small-pox which, I am glad to say, when we landed, we found to be a mistake. An expedition was organised about 11 a.m. to relieve the sufferers. We carried a good supply of physic, not forgetting commissariat stores. We landed in about an hour with a guide, who showed the passage through the reef in the lagoon. The tide was receding, the depth of water at the time giving a depth of 4 and 5 feet to the beach. On landing we were gladly welcomed by a numerous crowd, and introduced into Government house (Dak Bungalow)—a rather substantial building, thatched with leaves and supported with logs of wood, probably drift. The house contained a table, cot, two chairs, and, after a while, a bench was brought in. We proceeded then on a voyage of discovery across the Island, taking the opportunity of visiting the sick, among whom we discovered four cases of leprosy, one or two being rather advanced cases ; but what struck us most were the very numerous cases of eye diseases ; nearly all seemed to be suffering, more or less, particularly with inverted lids "Trichosis." Having no appliances or instruments, all that we could do, was to promise another visit in the morning. We traversed the breadth of the island about quarter of a mile, noticing on our way a pucka cemeter and wells, of the latter three or four in number with steps leading down to the surface of the water. From report the water is good and ample, it probably being the result of filtered sea-water. The island generally appeared not to be very high above the level of the sea, and was entirely covered with cocoanut trees, from which the inhabitants chiefly derive their food. The time of our visit appeared one of scarcity, judging from the complaint of no fish, and no rice. As a matter of fact, there was no fish hung up to dry as is usual to be observed at sea-coast places, but fowls and goats were in comparative abundance, moreover the men appeared very stout and robust and more or less contented. Cropped over to the east side, which we found to be the growing side, the surf being pretty strong, and the boulders large. Animal life was very scarce ; nothing captured of any importance. A few stray shells from the rocks were gathered. Coral stone was utilised in a few instances for the walls of houses, shaped into square slabs.

### DOCTORING THE NATIVES.

The population appeared to number about 200 in all, but this can be taken only as approximate from the number of men who followed us showing the natural curiosity in such latitudes the appearance of a white face, the lady folk, carefully hiding themselves until such time as we turned corners. Left about 3 p.m., with a promise of an early call in the morning. Tuesday, 25th October, 1887, morning broke rather squally. At 7 a.m. Dr. Giles and I started for the island in the pulling cutter under sail, jib and standing lug. Soon got up to the passage, taking an angle from the ship, found plenty of water so no difficulty in getting access. On arrival proceeded at once to investigate the numerous cases. Every body seemed more or less affected with eye complaints, that we picked out a case of obstruction of the lachrymal dirt, having caused an abscess, this was slit up and a prob inserted by Dr. Giles to keep the opening patient two cases of "Trichrasis" presented themselves and both operated upon, by a half moon incession in the upper eyelid and slight snipping of the "Obiculaies Palpe," afterwards stitching the edges together and cold compress, with instructions to keep the parts clean. Another operation consisted "Iridectomy," in a severe case of opacity of the cornea in a young girl. Another minor case consisted of an abscess in the Palonar surface of the foot which was freely incised. Two cases of "Trichrasis" were treated by entirely removing the eyelashes, with instructions to renew the operation on the appearance of the next growth. "Trichrasis" and opacities of the cornea seemed to be very prevalent particularly among the women. Leprosy to the number of six cases were met with, one in a young girl who had lost most of her toes, but the disease seemed to be mending since there was no sign of ulceration about. One case of dysentry with high fever, and one of splenetic All the operation cases were performed under chlorform, with a knack. The ladies of the place seemed very diminutive in stature comparatively speaking. From report the island is visited once a year by the Collector Sahib, the inhabitants paying a revenue. Otherwise theplace is in sole charge of a Chuprasie from the mainland (Mangalore), who gets Rs. 10 a month and is changed every year. Bombay money is accepted and circulated what little of it they got; boats crop over occasionally in fair weather for supplys. The inhabitants apparently are a mixture of Mahomedans and Arabs, and speak a dialect of Tamil, or, perhaps, a mixture of Malabarese and Canary. Returned to the ship about 12 noon, leaving a good supply of physic made up with full directions as to its use.

KITTAN.

Sailed round to the east side of the island and then made tracks for Kittan, one of the islands of the group, at which place we arrived about 4-30 p.m., and anchored for the night. Another communication for the shore, same as at Chitac, in the shape of a Chuprassie. Distance between both islands about 20 miles. The surface collections at both places resulted very peculiarly in large collections of "Ostracods," only, scarcely, a single variety of any other organism. On the way across we sounded a short distance down for an expected shoal but found none, then took the actual depth, 1,150 fathoms; squall of wind and rain about 11 a.m. Thursday 27th October. Sighted Beypore early in the morning, the hills in rear being in strong contrast with the low undulating shores; the latter seems covered with trees, and houses here and there. Above about six miles distant is Calicut plainly visible, with its tall white lighthouse; said to be rather a large place containing a company of European soldiers, probably for Madras, and a president. Stopped about half a mile from shore, but did not anchor (8 a. m.), after breakfast stated for Colombo, hugging the shore the way down, weather fine, sea calm-except to arrive in Colomba on the eveing of the 29th Saturday.

Friday 28th October—Began to rain last night about 8·30 and continued more or less all night, found myself drenched about 5 a. m. to shifted quarters 9 a. m. drizzling still cold on making it most uncomfortable on board for everybody, no shelter on and below it too. Any number of beautifully coloured jelly fish to be noticed floating by coloured generally of a deep violet tint. Slight swell on, but nothing to speak of much.

Saturday, 29th October.—Sounded this morning about 6 a.m., found bottom at 1,247 fathoms. Surf, 31·06 feet mud of a peculiar character, dark greenish, which, on examination, was found to contain numerous diatoms. Sounded again at 10 a.m., finding bottom at 980 fathoms, mud at bottoms much of the same character at this morning; proceeded on our way to Colombo, at which place we anchored about 5 p.m. The Chinese Squadron are lying here, consisting of 4 ships and a torpedo boat; Admical Lanyan, an Englishman, being in command. It seems they have just arrived from England and on the road to China. Two of the vessels were built on the Tyne, and two of German make; all are very formidable looking, and apparently very heavily armoured. The flag of the nation is yellow, with a Griffin in the centre; their bugle calls are all English.

Sunday, 30th October.—Took advantage this morning to take a couple of photographs, the objects turned out very small and not very well defined. A fenous print showed up fairly well.

Monday 31st, October.—Loading and watering ship for onward passage, raining alternately all day, interesting and pretty to watch the surf beating against the breakwater, throwing up a spray to the height of 2 or 8 feet, the sea outside being evidently pretty choppy. All nations are represented in the harbour—Chinese American, Italian, French, English, Arabs, German and Austrian.

Tuesday, 1st November.—Weighed anchor this morning about which time the Bacchante arrived (Flagship). Getting outside, the sea was pretty angry, causing the little vessel to pitch and roll more than I ever experienced before, much to the discomfort of many on board in consequence retired very early.

Wednesday, 2nd November.—Sea gave down somewhat, so less pitching. Weather fine out of sight of land, so probably making up the Bay in the directions of the Andamans. Passed a cruiser this morning carrying the "Tricolour," probably a trooper from Tonquin,—shaped much the same as our own Crocodile, and painted white.

Sunday, 6th November.—Anchored at night about four miles from shore, over a shoal where 9 fathoms had been struck off the Little Andamans. This Island is inhabited by a tribe akin to the greater Andamans, to the number of about 1,500. Shore too far distant to observe anything beyond the fact of the place being well wooded.

Monday, 7th October.—Ship rolled heavily at anchor last night. Rained somewhat. Shoal surveyed, lowest depth about 71 fathoms. Started on our onward journey about 10 a.m., anchoring at night about 7-30, off Passage Island, parsing the "Brothers" and "Sisters" on the way.

THE ANDAMANS.

Tuesday, 8th November.—Weighed about 6 a. m. for Port Blair, arriving about 11 a.m., and anchoring off Ross Island, a few cables. The view in entering the harbour was really very beautiful, the island being hilly and covered with vegetation, with dots here and there of small villages built on the same general plan as to extent and shape. Ross Island, where the officials reside, is very small in extent, one being able to walk round it in half an hour. The bazaar being very small and limited in supplies, selling only the very ordinary necessaries while every thing else is supplied by the Commissariat. In addition there are the Settlement Mess and Co-operative Stores. The Convict Hospital is in charge of a Mr. Carroll, of Madras, a very intelligent man, who seems well fited for the post. He in addition to being in charge of the Convict Hospital, does the meteorological work. From report the mortality is very low, the system of incarceration being very favourable to good health. Among the convicts, the latter are everywhere, as shopkeepers, peous, clerks, &c., in fact, they know the whole work of the Settlement, the majority being for life which here means 20 years, they being granted the previlege after that period for merit and good conduct to go back home, thus every encouragement is given them to settle down in the settlement.

TREATMENT OF CONVICTS.

On first arrival the prisoners are kept in chains for a month and kept to work from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m, and from 1 to 5 p.m. at repairing and making roads principally, their overseers being like themselves convicts, but owing to good conduct raised to the dignity of petty-officers. After the first month, the chains are removed, but they are still kept to the same menial work for four or five years, when they begin to receive wages beginning from eight annas a month rising to Rs. 2, probably with the chance of promotion. They now at their option go to the numerous traders or become domestic servants, being hired by the community at a regular tariff, but not paid, the money in each case going to Government—the latter clothing and feeding them. After their ten years of servitude, they become what are styled free convicts, that is self-supporting. As a rule they elect to stay, and if inclined for matrimony can be accommodated from among the women convicts; the ceremony which I had the privilege of witnessing was very just and impartial. They are now drafted to one of the numerous free villages on Aberdeen, reporting themselves once a month.

If under any circumstance they should become refractory, they are at once sent off to Vepri Island and kept in the jail there. Paid a visit to Aberdeen South Point, where the women convicts are kept in charge of a Superintendent. They come under the same rules and regulations as the men. Their work consisting of making cloth of different sorts, towels, napkins, &c., generally supplying the settlement with all the lighter kinds of clothing.

PECULIAR MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Every Saturday is appointed for the interesting ceremony of picking and choosing husbands and wives—both sexes are placed at opposite sides of a large room, the superintendent at a table in the centre, who calls out for a candidate from among the men, the latter steps forward, states his caste, &c. The superintendent then calls for the women of the same caste to stand up; the applicant picks one out She is then asked if agreeable. If so, they are allowed to walk out together into the verandah to settle preliminaries; but if not, he makes way for another candidate, he returning again every Saturday until satisfied. Generally, I suppose, the matches are made up from occasional glimpses, or perhaps interviews long before the Saturdays come round. I took the opportunity of taking three photographs, one the eligible women, another those married with children, and a third the petty officers. Next a visit was paid round the compound, which seemed very tastefully laid out, with a large fresh-water pond in the centre. The spot has only been in existence a few years, the women originally located at Ross. Any case of unruly conduct are at once punished by charge of dress to pajamas and a small curta, otherwise the lock-up. They all seemed very happy and contented, those in any position being able to sport any amount of jewellry, and I understand the earnings of some run up to a considerable amount. An hospital assistant is kept on the premises. Houses are altogether built of timber, and well ventilated. Very few cases of suicide are known among the women, and fewer runaways.

PRODUCE OF THE ANDAMANS.

Judging from the supplies only tea and potatoes and turmeric are produced locally, both of a very good quality, otherwise everything is imported except, perhaps, cattle. An experiment is being tried at South Point in the cultivation of the cotton plant but with little success at present; but no doubt as time, and experience goes on, the soil being so favourable, things will improve. The idea is to make the settlement self-supporting in the matter of cotton, in place of purchasing it from India as they do now. Only a fair view of the site of Lord Mayo's assassination is to be obtained from the ship, but a grand one of the proposed sanitarium for Lower Burma, Mount Harriet. Not had an opportunity up to the present of seing any Andamanese, except one, a semi-savage, who came alongside in a boat. A description of them I will reserve until I see more of them.

WEDNESDAY, 16th NOVEMBER.—Left this morning at 6 a.m., to fix stations and surveying operations, anchoring for the night at Cinque Island; dredged with the small dredge.

THURSDAY, 17th.—Dredged again to-day with good results in 17 to 20 fathoms.

FRIDAY, 18th.—Anchored for the night between Rutland and Aberdeen; went about 3 p.m. to a small reef of coral with the skipper, waded about for a couple of hours, making a very fair collection of surf animals, and some choice collections of coral—few shells though. Remained at anchor here on Saturday and Sunday, an expedition formed to make a station on Rutland, with preparations for a clash with any Andamanese. All returned quite safely without meeting with one.

MONDAY, 21st.—Weighed at 7-30 a.m.

23rd November—Dr. Giles returned to the ship to-day, apparently better from his late illness; brought mails from India.

November 29th and 30th.—Wind got up at night with squally weather, which continued at intervals with very great severity until the 3rd December, making us shift our anchorage] to a safer bay on two occasions, 30th November and 1st December, on the latter date proceeding to Port Blair for refuge.

2nd December.—Proceeded to Cinque Island to see to the tide party from the result of the gale, found them alright physically; had passed the time most uncomfortably during the three or four days of the gale. Returned to Ross Island about 4 p.m.

7th December—Weighed this morning for Cinque again. Last evening had the felicity of seeing a botched up performance, by a few who might have left it to other hands. However, since charity was its object in the shape of a church harmonium, one must accept the will for the deed. Part I consisted of songs and a step dance, differing almost *in toto* from the published programmes. Part II. Bombastes Furioso, the actors one and all doing any other part but the proper one.

BISCUITS AND "BACCA."

11th Dec.—Arrived at Port Monatt last evening through a very narrow channel leading into the harbour, where we were immediately boarded by Andamenese from shore whose cry of introduction was "cheroot" and "bacca," lying listlessly in a canoe boat at the gangway. They appeared to be dressed for the occasion, all having a little sail cloth round their loins, only two wearing necklets made up of some deceased ancestor's bones and shells, and the other two smoking quite cheerfully the large clay pipes which they passed round among themselves. Went on shore about 11 to learn a little more about them taking with me the large camera, a fair supply of coppers, biscuits, and tobacco by way of introduction and payment. The home is in charge of seven convict chuprassies, headed by a petty officer, who regulates the Commissariat allowances and their work, making a report of the same to the inspecting officer, who usually visits the place once a month. The Andamanese are free to come and go as they choose, the average daily attendance being between forty and sixty. To-day the numbers reached 135 owing, as was explained, to their collecting for Christmas Day at Ross Island, where sports and prizes are got up for their enjoyment. With the aid of the Chuprassie I had no difficulty in getting them to sit for their photographs. The first plate being exposed to about twelve or fifteen men and women, (principally husbands and wives) they took to it quite kindly (apparently not being the first time taken) laughing and joking among themselves, particularly the ladies. The next plate I had men arranged only in hunting positions, bows, and arrows, carrying baskets, &c. 3rd plate women only. 4th, the chief and wife in the centre, married couples in the centre, and a line of youngsters in front. I gave them full exposure—perhaps slightly over-exposed—but in such a case, I thought it safer. The women are all short in stature, but body and limbs in one or two instances tremendously developed. The men seemed well built, but small and wiry. Very little hair is allowed to grow on their heads. The females carefully shaved it off, while that of the men is allowed to grow in a variety of ways, the prevailing fashion being that of a circular rim. Some shave in the centre, others like Hindoos.

To-day (Sunday) seemed to be a holiday among them. They are all lying about sleeping and smoking,—some few occupied in fixing plantain leaves together, which seems as a protection from rain in the jungles; one or two were basket making.

## AN UNFORTUNATE "SCOTTISH JOKE."

MR. JUSTICE HAWKINS and a special jury have heard an action for libel in respect of a paragraph which appeared in a newspaper called the *Chiel* on the 22nd of October of last year. The defendant pleaded under Lord Campbell's Act that the paragraph was published without malice or gross negligence, and that an apology had been published at the earliest moment, and he paid into court a sum of £10 by way of amends.

Mr. Kisch and Mr. A. C. Salter appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Kemp, Q. C., and Mr. Horace Brown appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff is the editor of a weekly journal known as the *Society Herald*, which came into existence last year. Shortly before the first number was issued, the *Chiel* published the following in a column headed "The man in the Street," being the libel in question:—"London is threatened with a new society journal—it will be called the *Society Herald*. The editor is said to be used to oakum-picking, and the staff, I am told, consists of criminal lawyers and pugilists. There is a hope for a thing of the kind. If you want a copy write to 191, Fleet-street, London." The writ in the action was issued on the 2nd of November, and on the 12th another paragraph was published in the *Chiel* remarking on the unusual spectacle of one paper suing another, and explaining that the article complained of was written as a joke and with a view to help and not damage the plaintiff's paper. This was followed by an apology, which was inserted in the *Chiel* on the 10th of December, in which the editor wrote that the libel was written in total ignorance of the plaintiff's name or that of any member of his staff, that it was unreservedly withdrawn, and that the editor regretted it had ever been inserted.

The plaintiff, having given evidence and sworn there was no foundation whatever for the imputations contained in the article, was cross-examined by Mr. Kemp. His object, he said, in bringing the action was to vindicate his character in public. The damages he left to the jury. He had once been fined £50 for a libel which appeared in his paper.

Mr. Kemp here read a paragraph which appeared in the *Society Herald* in October last, which imputed to the Prince of Wales that he did not care whether a man was a churchgoer or an unconvicted thief so long as his preserves well worth shooting.

Asked if he considered such language improper, the witness said he did not. He did not refer to anybody in particular as being the unconvicted thief. Other passages from the plaintiff's paper were read to him reflecting on different members of the Royal Family, which the plaintiff said he had published believing them to be true.

Asked as to the libel itself, why he did not demand an apology before taking legal proceedings, the witness said he considered the libel too serious.

Mr. Kemp then read a correspondence which had passed between the plaintiff's solicitor and the defendant, in which the latter expressed his desire to insert an apology in his paper, but it was not accepted.

Being re-examined, the plaintiff said he had been fined £50 in respect of an opinion he had expressed relating to the Hughes Hallett scandal. He did not accept the defendant's apology, as it contained no denial of the imputations that had been published. Something like 1,250 copies of the libel had been circulated.

This closed the plaintiff's case and Mr. Kemp, without calling witnesses, addressed the jury for the defendant.

Mr. Kisch having replied,

The learned Judge summed up. Whatever the jury might think of the paragraphs which had appeared in the *Society Herald*, which certainly did not raise the plaintiff's character, they afforded no legal answer to the libel except in mitigation of damages. The explanation of the defendant was that the libel was really a Scottish joke and if it was really meant as such, he ought not to be very heavily punished, although the joke was one which was not appreciated perhaps in the south so much as on the other side of the border. The learned Judge then directed the jury that the defence to be effective must be established in every respect, and if it in any way failed, they should then consider the damages quite irrespective of the sum paid into court.

The jury, having retired for half an hour, found a verdict for the plaintiff for £10.

Some discussion took place as to the effect of their verdict, whereupon the jury, in answer to questions from his Lordship, said they were of opinion the libel was published without malice or gross negligence, and that the apology was sufficient, but that it had not been published at the earliest moment within the statute.

His Lordship then asked the jury to say in these circumstances, the defence having failed, what they considered to be the real damage which the plaintiff had sustained, as if no money had been paid into court.

The Foreman: One farthing my Lord.

Mr. Kisch asked for judgement for £10; but

His Lordship said it was clear what the jury meant by their first verdict, and judgement, therefore, would be for the plaintiff for one farthing.

## THE PAPER TERCENTENARY.

THE English people are now making arrangements for the tercentenary celebration of the rout of the Spanish Armada by the elements. The year that saw the naval power of Spain broken and destroyed was marked by a peaceful victory no less renowned, for in 1588 was erected at Dartford, in Kent, the first paper mill ever built in England. To those who, like Lord Lytton, believe that the pen is mightier than the sword, the event was big with the deepest consequences. Its farthest results cannot be measured, but it is not too much to say that one of its immediate effects was the birth of the English Press, in the *English Mercury*, which was ushered into the world by Lord Burleigh in July of the same year. In a sketch of the history of paper, a writer in an English journal says:—

THE MOORS FIRST KNEW THE SECRET.

The English had been slow to naturalise paper-making among them. For centuries they were content to import it from the Continent, and even when its manufacture was introduced, the introduction was due to a German. The first paper maker was the wasp, which always coats its nest with a thin film of paper. Whether the wasp was man's instructor in the art is a moot question. If so we can easily understand the delay which took place before the lesson was learned, for we imagine that the difficulties in the way of closely examining a wasp's nest, when the lessees are in the neighbourhood, were no less real in ancient times than they are now. At any rate, the Moors of Spain were the first to gain the secret, and the date of the first manufacture of paper from linen rags has been attributed to them at dates ranging from before the tenth century to 1470; the last being fixed by Rombold, and therefore worthy of more credence than the others. Previous to this, various materials were used for writing on, mostly of a clumsy and expensive character. As soon as an alphabet was invented a want was felt for some tolerably smooth material more portable than Cleopatra's Needle, and less perishable than wax. Cumbrous tablets of stone were first employed, but the ancient Egyptians were equal to the occasion, and fashioned a kind of paper from the papyrus, an aquatic plant which grew in great profusion on the banks of the Nile. This same papyrus was to the Egyptians much what the bamboo is to the Chinese or cocoa-nut tree to the Indian. Its roots were fashioned into drinking utensils or dried for fuel; the stems were woven into boots and other articles of clothing, the bloom was used for garlands, and the fibre for caulking ships, while the leaves were used for paper-making. Other and better materials were found for turning into boots, and more elaborate cups came into fashion, but for 2,500 years papyrus paper was the only kind in use. It would be indeed hard to find a better writing material as far as toughness and durability go—and we admit they do not go for much now-a-days—for there are still in existence, and in an excellent state of preservation, specimens of this paper made at least 3,500 years ago. The Chinese seem to have brought its manufacture to great perfection, and to have utilised it for many purposes besides writing.

MODERN PAPER.

If we were slow in introducing the manufacture of paper into this country, we were still slower in making any improvement in it—so slow indeed that it required an Act of Parliament in 1690 for its encouragement. The first stride of any magnitude was made at the beginning of the eighteenth century, when Mr. James Whatman established a mill at Maidstone, where for the first time white paper, with any pretensions to whiteness, was made. Even then we were paying £100,000 a year for paper to France and Holland. Dutch paper, it may be remarked, was renowned so far back as the sixteenth century, and some of the most beautiful Elzevir editions were printed on it. It was far superior to French paper, and its repute extended even to the poorest qualities. French refugees, as in other things, taught our people much in the art of paper-making. Until 1801 all paper in England was made by hand; but in that year a Frenchman invented a machine which was improved by another Frenchman, and, with some slight alterations, this style of machine is used at the present time. Like many other things, paper manufacture has made more material advance in the last half-century than ever before. Paper was never so cheap as it is now, though bibliomaniacs, who, like Dr. Diddon, love the music of the rustle of the leaves, when turned over in a good old book, complain that it is nasty too. It must, however, be confessed that in these days, when a continous cannonade of "paper bullets for the brain" is maintained, mostly from very small guns, this is not much to be regretted. Ephemeral paper is good enough for ephemeral books, and one would wish to see very few works live the life of old papyrus records. There has been a reaction lately in favour of hand-made paper and imitation papyrus both for writing and printing, but though the ragged edges of the former may have attraction for the lovers of the æsthetic, there can only be a limited demand for it among a people who are wont to receive their butter and bacon of to-day in the pages of the "great and deathless" works of yesterday.

WHAT PAPER IS MADE OF.

The finest paper is still made from linen rags, but into the composition of the inferior kinds enter many strange and wonderful things. Grasses, seaweed, and wood shavings are among them. In a sorting room there are more "well-defined and separate stinks" than even Coleridge counted in Cologne, and the dubious sources whence most of the materials come make it necessary to use disinfecting chemicals of various kinds in the process of manufacture. Curious and gruesome "finds" are often made by the sorters. At a certain mill French coins and postal orders to the amount of 40*l.* were discovered in a lady's dress improver, while, at another mill, in a bundle of rags was wrapped the body of an emaciated child.

A PAPER FACTORY CHIMNEY.

Most wonderful developments of the uses of paper have been made in recent years. At a paper exhibition in 1878 at Berlin, paper houses, tables, chairs, carpets, barrels and boats were shown, and since then the ordinary flimsy material has been still further utilised. Paper wheels for railway carriages, paper roofs, paper bottles, paper blankets, and paper boots have for some time ceased to excite interest as novelties. Still one could not but evince a feeling of surprise, even in this age of marvels, when it was lately announced that a factory chimney had been erected entirely composed of paper. A large factory at Breslau required a chimney 16 metres in height. Instead of using the customary bricks, a large number of solid blocks of paper firmly compressed were made use of. These blocks were placed carefully one on the top of the other and joined together with a special cement. The chimney is non-inflammable, is very elastic, and is by nature of the material quite secure from lightning which so often plays sad havoc with the more ordinary sort of factory chimneys. But even this does not exhaust the uses to which paper has been put, for not very long ago the announcement was made that the case of a pianoforte had been made entirely of paper. It was manufactured in Paris from paper so compressed that it was able to receive a hard surface which took a perfect polish; the colour was creamy white, the tone of the instrument was reported not to be loud but very sweet, the short broken character of the sounds emitted by the ordinary pianoforte being replaced by a soft full quasicontinuous sound, resembling somewhat that of an organ. It has been suggested that the fineness of texture of the compressed paper must have some influence in effecting this modification of sound.

It would not be inappropriate to call this the paper age, so intimately does paper enter into the life of the world. Its influence is likely to be still further enlarged, but at any rate it is of sufficient importance to mark the three hundredth anniversary of its manufacture in this country by adding yet another to the already long list of tercentenary celebrations.

## THE PYGMY RACES OF MEN.

A LECTURE has been given at the Royal Institution on the Pygmy Races of Men by Professor Flower, C.B., F. R. S., the director of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum. Various classical authors—Homer, Herodotus, Aristotle, Cesias, Pliny and others were cited to show the wide-spread belief in the existence of races of human beings of exceedingly diminutive stature, and to which the name of Pygmy was given. Extension of knowledge of the natural products of the earth and a more critical spirit on the part of authors led to attempts to explain this belief, and the discovery of races of monkeys, of the doings of which more or less fabulous stories were often reported by travellers, generally sufficed the commentators and naturalists of the last century for this purpose.

PYGMIES NO BIGGER THAN ONE'S FIST.

Recently acquired information as to the actual condition of the human population of the globe has, however, led to a revision of the ideas upon the subject, and M. de Quatrefages, the eminent professor of anthropology at Paris, has especially carefully examined and collated all the evidence bearing upon the question, and devoted much ingenuity to prove that the two localities in which the ancient authors appear to place their Pygmies, the interior of Africa and the southernmost parts of Asia, and the characters they assign to them indicate an actual knowledge of the existence of the two groups of small people who still inhabit those regions, and whose history formed the subject of the lecture. It is still, however, an open question whether these old stories may not be classed, with innumerable others, as the offspring of the fertile invention of the human brain, the potency of which as an origin of myths is some times too much underrated. Taking leave, therefore, of the legendary stories the remainder of the lecture was devoted to an account of our actual knowledge of the smallest races of men which exist or, as far as we know, ever have existed on earth, and which, taking the word in its current though not its literal sense, may be called Pygmies, or folks no bigger than one's fist or forearm.

THE ANDAMANESE.

The Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean are inhabited by a race of great interest to the antropologist. The earliest notices of these islands are contained in the accounts of Arab voyages of the ninth century, the ferocious hostility of the inhabitants to all strangers, and their reputed cannibalism being described in glowing colours. It is to this character that they owe their long isolation, although situated close to the track of a great commercial navigation. In 1788 the English Government of Bengal attempted to establish a penal colony on the islands, but it was abandoned a few years later, and the natives were left to themselves until 1857, when the project was revived with greater success and a settlement formed at which upwards of 12,000 convicts from the mainland of India are now maintained. The natives at first were very shy, and it was some years before amicable relations were established with them; but now, owing to the judicious and considerate treatment of successive English governors, they have laid aside their former reserve, not to say hostility, and much information has been collected, exhibiting their moral character and social condition in a much more favourable light than the earlier accounts led us to believe. They do not cultivate the ground and keep any domestic animals, but they have a rude kind of hand-made pottery, and make vessels for holding water out of the hollow stems of bamboos; they also make excellent fishing nets and baskets. They are perfect swimmers and divers and expert at managing canoes. Their principal weapon is the bow and arrow, but they also use spears, harpoons, &c. They have no metals, and appear not to know how to produce fire, though they always preserve it carefully as they rarely eat any food which is not cooked. They live chiefly on wild pigs, birds, turtles, fish, wild fruits, roots and seeds, lavæ of insects, and honey, and drink nothing but water. There is no trustworthy evidence that they are, or ever have been, cannibals. The valuable information collected about these people by Mr. E. H. Man refers, of course, to their condition before their contact with European civilization. Now all is changing, it may be feared not for the better, and as a race they are fast disappearing. One of the most distinctive physical features of the Andamanese is their diminutive size. Accurate measurements of a large number have been made, showing that the average height of the men is 4ft. 9in., that of the women 4ft. 6in. The colour of their skin is dark, almost black, their hair is exceedingly closely curled or "frizzly," and their heads are of the short round type. The great interest of the Andamanese natives is that they are the only remaining pure specimens of a race of small stature, dark colour, and frizzly hair which appear to have been the earliest inhabitants of a large part of Southern Asia, including India, Siam, Cochin-China, and all the islands of the Indo-Malayam Archipelago—a race to which the name of Negrito has been given. Traces of these people are still found at various spots over this area, as in the Philippine Islands and the Malay Peninsula, but always occupying the most mountainous and inaccessible regions, and more or less persecuted by the later comers, who have occupied the more fertile portions of their land. In most cases their original characters are changed or nearly lost by a mixture with other races, but just enough remain to indicate their former existence.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF AFRICA.

Passing to the continent of Africa, we find in the southernmost parts the well known Bosjesmen, or bushmen, exhibiting a very peculiar modification of the Negro type. Their average height is very much the same as that of the Andamanese, and they have the same very crisply curled short black hair, but in many other respects they are widely different. Separated from them, both geographically and in physical characters, are a peculiar race of very little people called by Hamy Negrillos, who are found living in scattered communities among those of the ordinary full-sized Negroes nearly all across the continent of Africa, within a few degrees of either side of the Equator. Unless these were the real Pygmies of the Greeks, our first knowledge of them is due to Andrew Battell, in his interesting and apparently truthful description of the Loango coast, written in the end of the 16th century. His accounts were corroborated by Du Chaillu, Stanley, and others. To this group of people belong the Akkas, who live a short distance to the west of Lake Albert Nyanza, discovered by Schweinfurth in 1870, and more recently investigated by Emin Pasha, from whose letters some extracts were read by the lecturer. These appeared to be really the smallest race known, full-grown men and women being often not more than 4ft. high. Though so small in stature they are active and courageous, great hunters of elephants, and use the bow and arrows with the same dexterity as their cousins, the Negritos of Asia. It is surprising that they have contrived to maintain their independent existence, though probably in gradually diminishing numbers, in the midst of powerful tribes of larger stature; for all the existing evidence points to their being the descendants of the earliest inhabitants of the continent of which we have any knowledge. Our information about them is, however, at present very scanty, and a fuller investigation into their characters habits, customs, traditions, and language would well repay the labour spent upon it. This subject the lecturer concluded by recommending to the serious attention of future African explorers.

## SPRING FASHIONS FOR LADIES.

IT is now some years since sloping shoulders were reckoned an important item in the list of a fashionable beauty's good points. There have been several variations in the length of the waist; full busts and slight figures have each had their turn; but fashion has remained faithful to high shoulders: it has done more, it has sought to emphasise this portion of the female form. Greater latitude is allowable in the case of transparent tissues—a permission of which lately our fashionables have been ready enough to avail themselves. I have seen some very pretty evening bodices fitted with sleeves of areophane, rather wide, puffed up a couple of inches at least above the actual curve of the shoulder, like the folded wings of certain insects, and bound into the true size of the arm with a piece of ribbon tied in a bow half-way down towards the elbow. Here the sleeve may be finished off short, or it may be prolonged more or less in further bouillonnes divided by bands of ribbon. Transparent or semi-transparent sleeves are often more becoming than no sleeves. A strap minus a sleeve does not, curiously enough, exclude the high-shouldered principle. On the contrary—but this is quite a recent innovation—the trimming is set in little tufts or knots upon the shoulders that raise them considerably above the natural level. For this purpose are used puffings of tulle, with perhaps a promiscuous butterfly or so, vertical bows of ribbon, pieces of lace folded into half-furled fans, and even small pyramids of flowers and foliage, not over much of anything, and not always—especially in the case of the lace pleatings and the flowers—equally distributed on both shoulders. An unconventional dissimilarity is even courted in this, as in many things connected with the decoration of both bodices and skirts.

At the same time that the accentuation of the shoulders becomes more marked, the high Medici collar returns to fashion. It is perhaps the prettiest of the ruff-like species, because, instead of enclosing the throat, it merely provides a becoming background for it. Sometimes its breadth is restricted to the back only, and at others it is continued down the edge of the square-cut bodice in a very mitigated form. These collars are made sometimes of the same materials as the dress, but more frequently of the embroidery or lace that may happen to enter into the composition of the toilettes. In both cases a certain amount of stiffening must be introduced in the shape of buckram or fine wires, or the collar would soon lose its special form. Almost all the mantles have close round collars, for the most part covered wih beading, a ruff of lace being sometimes placed within. Nor with all this is the sailor collar quite abandoned. Its use, however, will be generally confined to the morning walking dress of cotton or foulard—when the warm weather comes in—and to the dainty corsage of Surah or other thin silk, which is habitually worn by Parisiennes at home in lieu of the more deshabille robe de chambre or the ultra refined tea-gown.

A few of the new demi-toilette evening dresses are out three-quarters high—that is to say, the throat and about two inches of the shoulders only are left exposed. This is a pretty and becoming style for young girls, though not by any means confined to them. For instance, a young matron's dinner dress, composed partly of fancy silk and partly of black Chantilly lace lined with the same colour, has back and front plastrons of the lace, three-quarters high, framed in by a full bodice of silk, cut low on the shoulders (where the folds are secured by little knots of ribbon), the fronts crossed over near the waist, confined by a ribbon belt. The lace plastrons are lined throughout with silk, and so are the lace sleeves, consisting of a single deep bouillonne, reaching nearly—but not quite—to the elbow, and finished off with a bracelet of ribbon.

Another fashionable bodice assumes the corselet form. This, too, may have plastrons reaching to a finger's width of the base of the throat, or high ones, accordingly as the toilette is or is not designed for evening dress. The corselet comes well over the bosom, and reminds one of those worn by Jeanne d' Albert and others of her time, which confined the female figure in a firm armour of whalebone, the curved sides and point in the centre emphasising this appearance. There are narrow shoulder straps and bouillonnes sewn into the arm-holes, either serving as short sleeves, or as the decoration of long, tight-fitting ones. The corselet itself is generally made of velvet, but the bouillonnes and tight-fitting sleeves should be of some other material—closely-woven woollens or dull thick silk with velvet gauntlets.

Beading and embroidery is still in high favour Combinations of the two, perhaps, hold first rank; flowers worked in natural coloured silk have clusters of beads to identify the hearts of the blossoms—a single gold bead will be placed in the centre of each floweret in a bunch of lilac, the brighter tints of orchids be rendered in bugles, the darker ones in silk, the sombre glitter of jet arabesques relieved by outlining in gold thread, and so on. Sometimes the entire skirt is decorated with rush flowers and arabesques, but it is more usual to confine the embroidery to panels or a single tablier, whether the skirt be merely finished off with draperies (oftenest now arranged in deep points or festoons), or provided with a train. Straw is not unfrequently chosen as a vehicle for the ornament of evening gossamers in combination with coloured silk; thus tulle may be shown with a constellation of stars, alternately straw and pale blue floss silk.

## DIVINE SERVIC[illegible]

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION, MAY 13.

### SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Agutter in F—Hymns 147, 260 and 175.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 206 and 148.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
Anthem.—Lift up your heads.—Hopkins.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.

### ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Parade Service, Matins and Sermon.—Hymns—Processional 147, 150 and 144. Recessional 149.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Special Psalms 24, 47 and 108. Hymns—Processional 147, 202, 301 and 300. Recessional 149.

### INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE), FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 300, 147 and 316.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 148, 301 and 304.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

### MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns—223 and 227.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 224, 222 and 317.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

### ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, (daily).
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral with Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral with Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral with Sermon.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for the poor.

### CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 201 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 301, 150 and 300.

### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 24, 299 and 304.

### WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.
8 a.m.—Mr. David Christie.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. W. S. Shaw.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Special opening Services of New Chapel, conducted by Rev. G. W. Clatterbuck. All seats free.
[illegible] p.m.—Sunday School.
Cordial invitation to all.

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.

### CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Kirk, Fort.
Hymns 11, second tune, and 15.
Anthem.—"Sing oh Heavens."
Hymn 293 second tune.

### ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Australasian in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock.

### HARBOUR SERVICES.

Services will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the ship Oceana.

The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

A launch for friends from shore will leave the Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 7 pct. | 840 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 890xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 14 do. | 745 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | A | A | 6 do. | 115 |
| Hong. and Shang. Corporation | 60,000 | 100 | all | 17½ do. | 419 |
| National Bank of India | 37,330 | $125<br>$50 | | 5 pct | 130 |

### MISCELLANEOUS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. | 1,000<br>750 | 300<br>200 | 200<br>150 | 10 p.c | 200<br>154 |
| Badham Pile & Co. Ld. | 4,00 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 16 | 162 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 32 | | 185 | Rs. 14 | 48 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. (In Liq'n.) | | 500 | 10 | 2-3p | 100 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c | 800 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 100 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | ... | 94 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | Rs. 135 | 3,075 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. 33½ | 770 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | | | | 5 p.c. | 105 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 510 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 67½ |
| Beyer & Co., Ld. | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | 4 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association | 6,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 9½ |
| Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 25 | | 9 |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. | 500 | 256 | 250 | | 150 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26 | 373 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 30 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 97 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 80 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 101x |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 200 | 5 | 10 p.c. | 120 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 25 | 5 | 8 p. - | 17 |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 1 | 40 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1000 | 1,000 | R 9 | 345 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | p.c | 118 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 1 | 9 p.c. | 85 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,200 | 25 | 2 | Rs. 2 | 8 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 100 | 1,290 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 100 | 100 | Rs 15 | 200 |
| Western India Flour Mills | 900 | 125 | 125 | nil | 40 |
| M. Mody & Co | 1,000 | 200 | | p | 160 |
| Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | All | | 90 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 75 | 1,125xd |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 10 | 500 | 500 | ts. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 10 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 10 | 905 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 2 | 245 |
| Bellary | 820 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 9 | 250 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 110xd |
| Bombay Cotton Press | 100 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 15 | 192½ |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 5,85 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 0 | 200 | 200 | 12 | 105 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,175 |
| English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | | | 265 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 60 | 1290 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 45 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 35 | 400 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 325 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 195 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 5 | 71½ |
| Mofussil Co. | 2,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 0 | 395 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 60 | 527½ |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 10 | 82½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 9 | 280 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.) | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 70 | 440xd |
| Sind Press Co. | 500 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 475 |
| Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co. | 10 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 125 | 1,325 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Volkart Press Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| South well & [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 10 | 1,100 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75½ | 1,080 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 110 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 190 | 2,025 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. per cent Stock | .. | £100 | – | – | £167 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent | – | £100 | – | – | £161 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W. Co. | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld. | | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 450 |
| Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 4 | 10 |
| Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 335 |
| Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,700 | 1,000 | .. | – |
| Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co. | 4,800 | 125 | 125 | .. | .. |
| Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 585 |
| Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld. | 571 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 22½ | 520 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | 350 |
| Bombay United S. & W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 870 |
| Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | .. | 150 |
| Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 4,500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 970xd |
| City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 52 | 975 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 30 | 772½ |
| Connaught Mills Co., Ld. | 840 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 660 |
| Cocrla S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 580 |
| David Mills Co., Ld. | 1,600 | 500 | 300 | Rs. 500 | 505 |
| Dhun Mills, Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1000 |
| Empress S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,415½ | 500 | 500 | Rs. 2 | 755 |
| Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld. | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 615 |
| Gordon S. & M'fg. Co. Ld. | 9,700 | 150 | 150 | .. | 170 |
| Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 300 |
| Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited | | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | ... |
| Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited | 420 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 83 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 810 |
| Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 660 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited | 700 | 575 | 500 | Rs. 37½ | 720<br>625 |
| Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 795 |
| Indian Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 80 | 1300 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited | 1,360 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 560 |
| Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited | 1,600 | 25 | 250 | Rs. 15 | 305 |
| James Greaves Mill Co., Limited | 1,320 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 2 | 670 |
| Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original | | 50 | 50 | | |
| Increased | 1,483 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 14 | 420 |
| Jubilee Mill Co., Ld. | 466 | 1,000 | 20 | – | |
| Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | 1,115 |
| Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 700 |
| Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 685 |
| Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 61 | 955 |
| Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld | 3,500 | 0 | 1 | Rs. 5 | 144 |
| Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld. | 500 | | 1,000 | Rs. 2 | 2,575 |
| Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., a Ld. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 500 |
| Mazgon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 8 | 167½ |
| Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 1,510 |
| Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,290 |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited | 1,300 | 1 | | | 10 |
| Nawab of Baila S. W. & M. Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 250 | 250 | .. | .. |
| New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 750 |
| National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited | 5,720 | | 625 | Rs. | 545 |
| People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited | 1,000 | 500 | 250 | Rs. 6½ | 110 |
| Presidency Mills Co. Limited | 743 | 1,000 | | | [illegible] |
| Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited | 2,189 | | 125 | | 72½ |
| Queen S. & W. Co., Limited | 799 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs 80 | 1,045 |
| Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld. | 611 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 5 | 1,007½ |
| Sasson S.& W. Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1,500 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. | 1,716 | 500 | 500 | .. | 300 |
| Sholapore S.& W. Co., Ld. | | 1000 | 1,000 | Rs. 55 | xd |
| Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld. | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 600 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. | 2,400 | 250 | 250 | .. | 255xd |
| Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld | 4,000 | 50 | 500 | | 415 |
| Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld. | 600 | | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 400 |
| Veramgaum S.& Mfg. Co., Ld. | 800 | 500 | 500 | .. | .. |
| Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,200 | 1,000 | | | 695 |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 14-13 |
| Carolas | 248 |
| Mexican Dollars | 222 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | 288 |
| Bar Silver, 17½ betterness | 106-9 |
| Gold Leaf | 23-6 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch | 23 13 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch | 23-10 |
| Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch | 23-10 |
| Pekin | 23-1 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent | 100 7-16 |
| Four-and-a-half per cent | 106½ |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans | 106½ |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House R | |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872 | |
| Paris Municipal Loan | 215 |
| Port Trust Bonds | 95½ |

## EXCHANGE.

| | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | On demand | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do. do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 4½d. |
| Do. do. | 3 Months sight | 1s. 4 7-32d. |
| Do. do. | 4 Do do. | 1s. 4¼d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 4 5-16d. |
| Do Credits | 3 Do do. | 1s. 4 5-16d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 4 7-16d. |
| Do. Documents | 3 Do do. | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 4 15-32d. |
| Francs | 3 Do do. | 1·72½ |
| Do. | 6 Do. do. | 1·74 |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 1-32 |
| Do | 60 days do. | 99¼ |
| Madras | At sight | 100 1-16 |
| Do. | 30 days do. | 99¾ |
| China | 60 Do. do. | 219½ |

## CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1888.

### BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

| STOCKS. | Paid Rs. | ½ years Divd. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra Pressing Co. | 100 | ...... | ... |
| Agricultural Phosphates | 100 | y 10 p.ct | 25 |
| Alipore Coal Co. | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 103 |
| Arakan Oil Co. | Rs. 9 | ...... | Nml. |
| Bally Paper Mills Co. | £10 | 5 p. ct. | 170 |
| Barnagore Jute Factory | £10 | y 5 p.ct. | 91 |
| Bengal Coal Co., | 1000 | 6 p. ct. | 1,585 |
| B. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares) | £15 | ...... | 16½ |
| Do. Deferred B Shares | £1 | ...... | 8 |
| Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. | 100 | nil. | 89 |
| Do. Mills Co., Ld. | £100 | 7½ p.ct. | 1,600 |
| Do. Silk Co., Ld. | 100 | y nil. | 50 |
| Do. Telephone Co. | 100 | $8 p. ct. | 50 |
| Bonded Warehouse | 445 | Rs 11p.sh | 280 |
| Bowreah Cotton Mills | 100 | 3 p. ct. | 65 |
| Budge-Budge J. Mills | 80 | 5 | 87 |
| Burrakur Coal Co. | 100 | 15 p. ct. | 170 |
| Calcutta Central Press | 100 | y 15 p.ct. | 105 |
| Calcutta Hydraulic | 100 | nil. | 96 |
| Do. Steam Co. | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 116 |
| Do. Tramways Co. | £10 | 3 p. ct. | 99 |
| Camperdown P. Co., Ld. | 100 | 8 p.ct. | 112 |
| Canal Press Co. | 100 | nil. | 81 |
| Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) | 100 | 3 p. ct. | 98 |
| Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 105 |
| Do. Woollen Mills | 50 | 5 p. ct. | 61 |
| Chitpur Hydraulic P. | 100 | nil. | 75 |
| Crown Brewery Musuri | 100 | y 8 p. ct. | 120 |
| Crystal Ice Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 110 |
| Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co. | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 120 |
| Do. & K. Hotel Co. | 100 | ...... | 50 |
| Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld. | 100 | 2 p. ct. | 92 |
| Do. Mining Co., Ld. | 10 | | |
| Dunbar Cotton Mills | 100 | nil. | 45 |
| Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld. | 100 | 2 p. ct. | 85 |
| Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. | 500 | 4 p. ct. | 355 |
| Equitable Coal Co., Ld. | 250 | 3 p. ct. | 230 |
| Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing | 100 | nil. | 63 |
| Gobra Tannery Co., Ld. | 100 | nil. | 80 |
| Goosery Cotton Mills | 200 | 5 p. ct. | 200 |
| Gouripore Co., Ld. | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 121 |
| Great Eastern Hotel | 100 | 2 p. ct. | 80 |
| Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. | 75 | nil. | 4 |
| Howrah Docking Co. | 500 | Rs.5 p.sh. | 110 |
| Do. Mills Co., Ld. | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 112 |
| India G. S. N. Co., Ld. | 100 | 3 p. ct. | 90 |
| Kamerhatty Jute Mills | 50 | 5 p. ct. | 119 |
| Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. | 100 | 6 p.ct. | 110 |
| Kanknarrah C. | 59 | nil. | 55 |
| Lahore Tramway Co. | 100 | ...... | 110 |
| Landing & Shipping Co. | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 68 |
| Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad | 100 | y 19 p. ct. | 90 |
| Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal | 100 | | 60 |
| Muir Mills Co., Cotton | 200 | 7 p. ct. | 286 |
| Murree Brewery Co., Ld. | 100 | y 12 p.ct. | 155 |
| Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. | 100 | y 12 p.ct. | 125 |
| Nasmyth's Pat. Press | 100 | nil. | 80 |
| New Beerbhoom Coal | 100 | 6 p. ct. | 121 |
| Orissa Coasting S. N. | 75 | nil. | 50d |
| Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld. | £10 | 4 p. ct. | £11 |
| Rajmahal Stone Co. | 100 | y5 p. ct. | 75 |
| Ramkistopore Press | 100 | nil. | 86 |
| Raneegunge Coal Asn. | 100 | y5 p. ct. | 60 |
| Riverside Press Co. | 100 | nil. | 54 |
| R. Scott Thomson & Co. | 500 | 2 p. ct. | 245 |
| Scindia Paper Mills Co. | £1 | ...... | Nml. |
| Do. Vendors Shares | £1 | ...... | Nml. |
| Seebpore Jute Manfg. | 100 | nil. | 87 |
| Strand Bank Press Co. | 100 | nil. | 60 |
| Tarkessur Railway Co. | 100 | 4 p. ct. | 117 |
| Titaghur Paper Mills | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 120 |
| Union Jute Co., Ld. | 75 | 16 p. ct. | 175 |
| Watson's Patent Press | 100 | 5 p. ct. | 90 |

NOTICES.

KEETING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opi[illegible] Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be take[illegible] the most delicate. One or two at bed-tim[illegible] rest when troubled by the throat. Sol[illegible] Chemists, in small tins.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna [illegible]

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON [illegible]RIAGE. By a Physician of many years pr[illegible] practical guide to young men before entering the [illegible] state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein; it also treats on the cause of premature decline, loss of manhood, nervous debility, lassitude, shyness, incapacity for study or business, distaste for society, and the numberless infirmities resulting from youthful errors or excesses of adult life, together with the highly successful and thoroughly safe mode of treatment, whereby sufferers may speedily be restored to health and happiness.—Lawes. Medical Publisher, 14. Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANAT[illegible] Melancholy, sick Headac[illegible]

DR. JAYNE'S S[illegible] sovereign rem[illegible] for Erysip[illegible] Skin and Inflamm[illegible]

DR. [illegible]AYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS ha[illegible] succeeded in working an effective cure, when all other drugs have failed.

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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

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The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW [illegible] Rail, Placards exhibited at the different [illegible] are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

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Chinchpoogly
Perel Station
Dadur
ion
Soorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannaha
Deewa
Callian Junc tionab
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurde
Kussaraha
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rda
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgauma
Naidongree
Chelisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junctionac
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khaaapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwaab
Jawar
Beeth
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurdad
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee (for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Seonri
Sohagporead
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Nerel
Chinchowli
Kurjutab
Pedesdari
Khandalla
Lanowleea
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Malaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poonabdd
Loonee
Joroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhondb
Boreball
Deckaal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Jomulwaree
Marengaun
Sangaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
BiswaBridge
Wandoora
Tullumb
Sheagauma

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorum
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Amergau
Poolgaum
Dyerun
Wurdahb
Powaar
Sindeo
Horee
Kapri
Salgaon
Johwoor
Keim
Sarsee R
Marneh
Unger
Mohol
Peckney
Sholapurac
Hoodgee
Kurubgaab
Dudhnab
Gaodoor
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Shahabadabc
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedaunerry
Eydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore

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Wady Junca
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandura
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHA NAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc. do.
City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jaila
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavd.
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Bansahr
Songed
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

a Refreshment Rooms. b Junction or [illegible]
c From 6to 10 minutes for Refreshment
[illegible] Dinner. 40 minutes for Dinne

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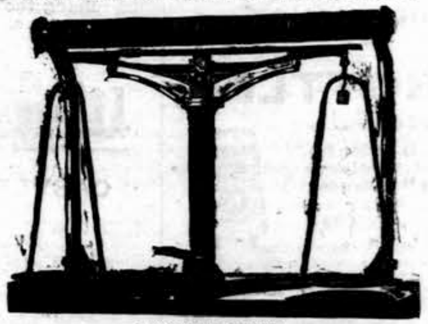

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| 7 „ | 23/ | 17/6 | 17/ |
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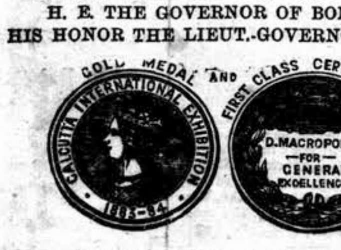
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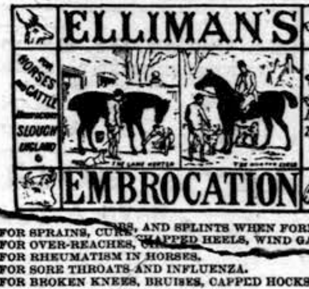

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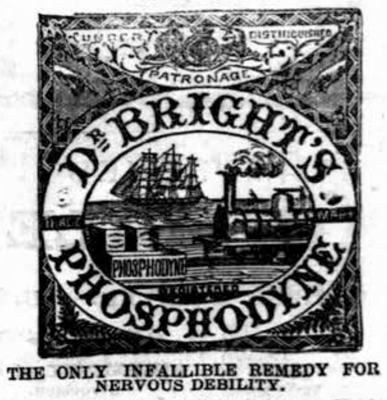

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